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BLUE GRASS NURSERIES, Lexington, Ky.

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS

Fruit Trees, Flowering Plants, Vines, Shrubs, Etc.



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OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE

1841

FROM 1841 to 1916—
seventy-five years —
the name Hillenmeyer

has been identified with the fruit and nursery business. We are thankful and proud of this, our diamond jubilee. During these many years we have lived and toiled at Lexington, Fayette County, Ky., and today refer you to any citizen therein as to our reputation and integrity. We hold their opinion as our greatest asset.

Back of every firm there is a man or groups of men. These men represent the Business. Business is built upon responsibility; upon mutual confidence in fair dealings; upon even handed justice. These are simple things, but they are the essential foundation of any permanent success. Ever since the foundation of this firm we have held this ideal before us. To treat customers as we would wish them to treat us.

Our object during this long career has been to deal with our patrons honestly, giving them what they wanted as far as possible, and then labeling trees to name any substitution we had to make.

We are thankful for the liberal patronage given—we are proud that we do not have to regret or be ashamed of the service we have rendered our customers.

This catalog is our only salesman—we have no agents. Through it alone we sell our stock and shall always be glad to further assist prospective purchasers in person or by correspondence. Almost every year, we are informed that salesmen are

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representing themselves as our agents. They sell stock untrue to name or not suited to our soil and climate. This gives dissatisfaction and we are often thought accountable.

"Imitation is the highest form of flattery." Therefore, again, we have no agents, and stand responsible only for goods purchased directly from us.

We fully realize that the plate book artist with his glowing pictures of fruit ("on paper") and his smooth tongue, often induces prospective planters to purchase inferior stock at fabulous prices. We only ask you to investigate our reputation—look at our prices—and then purchase your nursery stock from whom you wish.

Again, we do not claim to grow "pedigree" stock. It is a new idea to sell high-priced trees grown by the usual methods. The following taken from an editorial of the American Fruits, a trade journal of unquestioned standing, is sufficient: "The advertisements of some who sell 'pedigree' stock are an insult to an intelligent man and are only a foretaste of what we shall have if fruit-growers force nurserymen to compete in selling 'pedigree' stock."

We shall continue to follow the path made clear by our predecessors and hope that our endeavor will hold and gain friends and patrons for us as in the past. We are building the future upon the foundation of the past and rely upon your support for its continuance.

Very truly yours,

H. F. HILLENMEYER & SONS



A Well Set Apple Orchard.

General Information

Location—We are located three miles north of Lexington and three-fourths of a mile from stop No. 7 ("Hill") on Lexington-Georgetown interurban. An inspection is invited.

Shipping—Lexington offers shipping facilities equalled by few cities in the country. With four railroads, over which 15 or 20 express trains travel daily, a corresponding number of freight trains and a network of interurban lines connecting central Kentucky, we have all that is desired. We deliver directly to the depots free of cost and thereby experience no delay in getting stock off promptly. Then they are at the buyer's risk.

Parcel Post—Since the advent of Parcel Post, small shipments, such as grape vines, roses, etc., may be sent by mail. (However, large packages may usually be sent cheaper by express. As we do not prepay charges and often the postage is as great or greater than the value of the order sent—we caution that if stock is to be sent by Parcel Post, postage or an open check must accompany order. Otherwise the shipment will be sent by express.)

In Ordering—Please state how you want shipment made—express, freight or interurban. We pack free when cash accompanies order; otherwise, cost of time and material will be added.

When to Plant—There are usually two well defined seasons for planting, Spring and Fall. The question is often asked—which is better: It may usually be answered by saying—the one in which the work will be done most thoroughly. For some things, like Paeonies, Phlox, Iris and other perennials, fall is no doubt the better. For other things, spring may be better. All things considered, we usually prefer fall. At this season there is generally more time, the ground is in better condition for working; and the earth will have a better chance to be packed about the roots and be ready for any early growth that may develop. However, more stock is planted in the Spring and with proper care equal success should be gained.

Our season opens about October 15, or as soon as we have had sufficient frost to kill most of the foliage on deciduous plants. It continues in the Spring until growth commences, or usually about May 1st. During December, January and February it is often too cold, but if it should be mild, planting may continue uninterruptedly. Our season, there-

fore, is regulated more by the weather and the condition of stock than anything else.

When Trees are Received, unpack at once and dip the roots in a thin mud. If you cannot plant immediately, cover roots well with earth or place in a cool cellar and keep moist. However, should the bale or box be frozen upon arrival, place in cellar until thawed out. If no cellar is available, they may be buried in dirt, sawdust, or anything to take out the frost gradually. They will not be injured though frozen solid if handled as above. Do not unpack, expose to air and sun; place in corner of barn for a day or two and then, armed with a grubbing hoe, expect to get a fair percentage to grow. Too often the trouble is with the planter, but is laid at the nurseryman's door.

In Planting, shorten branches two-thirds; wrap stems with paper, burlap, cornstalks or anything to protect from the sun for a year or so. Dig holes of ample size and work earth well about the roots and make firm. A mulch of leaves, manure or straw, about base after planting, will be of great aid in keeping down weeds and conserving moisture.

Our Guarantee—We do not guarantee trees to grow, as some get a comparatively perfect stand, while others through negligence or mismanagement, a complete failure. Success is usually with the planter. However, we do guarantee them to be in good condition when received, if not delayed in transportation, and shall be pleased to replace or refund when otherwise, if notified when opened upon arrival. If not then, our responsibility ceases. We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to name, but if error should occur it is mutually agreed that we are not responsible for more than the purchase price.

An Orchard should be planted near the home on good ground sloping to the north or west, if possible. Thorough cultivation should be given and the soil not robbed of its fertility and moisture by corn, wheat, etc. Small fruits or vegetables between the rows for several years is better practice.

Distances for Planting vary, the better the soil the greater the distance. However, they are about as follows:

	Feet each way
Apples	30 to 40
Peaches, Pears, Plums and Cherries...	18 to 20
Grapes	8 x 8
Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb	4 x 3
Raspberries	5 x 3
Blackberries	7 x 3

Apples

The apple is justly the "King of Fruits." It is first not only in area of cultivation, but also in production. Growing successfully in every state in the Union—being very healthy, appetizing and capable of preparation in so many delicacies—keeping for a long period in cellar or storage, and having a demand in foreign markets all go to give it the title it has acquired.

During the past few years apple trees have been planted as never before—yet the chances of overproduction seem uncertain. With millions of bushels being harvested each year the price has been such that the average family cannot purchase them for daily use. With better distribution and moderate price it is safe to say that double the quantity now produced could and would be consumed. We recommend to our patrons the planting of at least a large home orchard that will not only furnish fruit for the family the year around, but for the market also.

Our list of kinds is not as long as it has been, but we were so thoroughly convinced that the best varieties for our section could be gotten within smaller number and eliminate those that are of only medium quality that we have cut from 70 to 40 kinds.

This year we have our usual supply of choice trees and offer them with confidence. For a few years after planting they need little prun-

ing, except to keep all crossed and crowding branches removed. Where cared for they will bear successfully for forty to fifty years.

Early Apples

Astrachan. Red, medium, crisp and tart. Excellent for cooking. One of the best.

Benoni. Striped red, medium, flesh tender and crisp. Rich, valuable for eating, productive.

Chenango Strawberry. Stripped red on a yellow ground—medium size rather oblong, quality fair to good. Tree very vigorous, productive. Good for home or market.

Early Colton. Yellow, medium to large, rich and good. Tree healthy and productive.

Early Harvest. Pale yellow, medium, tender, mild, good flavor, an excellent home and market kind. Its susceptibility to scab is its only fault.

Early Transparent. Waxy yellow, beautiful, medium, crisp and tart, early and productive. Valuable for home or market.

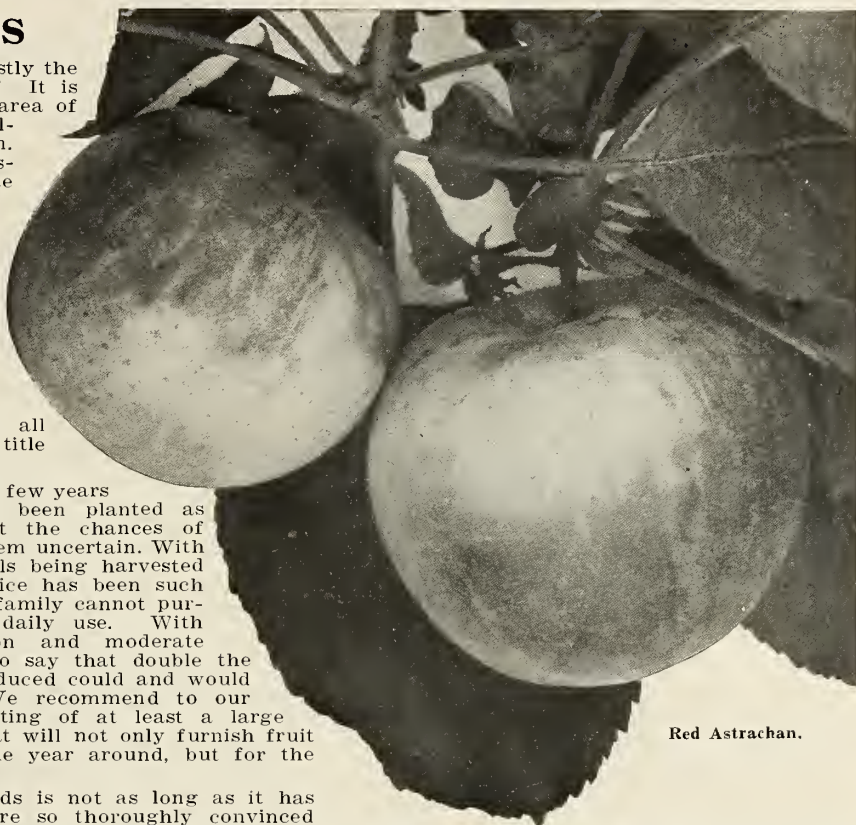
Golden Sweet. Greenish yellow, large, sweet. Fine for baking. Productive and healthy. Desirable.

Liveland. Striped and shaded a deep crimson. Medium to large. Flesh tender and crisp snow white with an occasional stain of red. This is a red Transparent of better qualities for market or home use.

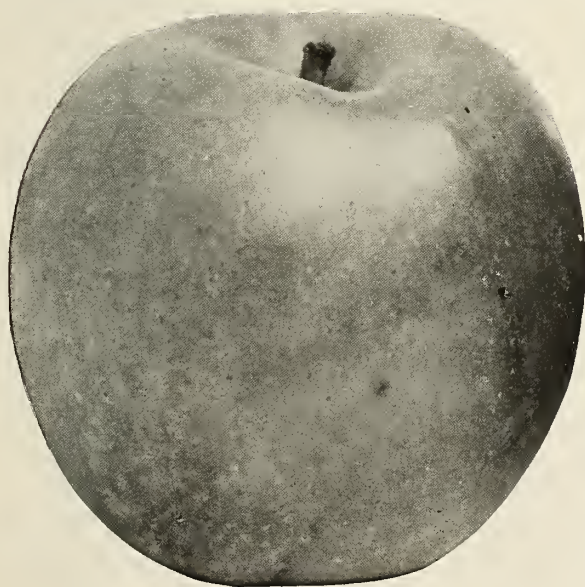
Maiden Blush. Medium, waxy, yellow. An old favorite that is as good as ever.

Oldenburg. Streaked red and yellow. Large, crisp and tart. Just the best for cooking. Regular bearer. A Russian variety of merit.

Red June. Streaked with red, medium, quality good. An old favorite. Tree not a thrifty grower in the nursery.



Red Astrachan.



Grimes Golden.



Delicious.

Reid's Summer. This is an apple that we have named after Allan Reid, Owensboro, Ky. Mr. Reid is one of the best fruit-growers in Kentucky. He knows a good apple when he sees and raises it. He says it is one of the best. For those who know him that's enough. Large, yellow, good for eating or cooking, and tree bears regularly.

Summer Pearmain. Greenish yellow, striped red. A late summer apple, ripening over a long period. Of high quality.

Autumn Apples

Fallwater. Greenish to pale yellow when ripe. Extra large, flesh soft, sub-acid. A healthy and regular bearer. We consider it one of the most satisfactory fall apples.

Grimes Golden. Yellow, medium to large. Quality the best. An old standard that is excellent for home or market.

Hubbardston. Yellow, overlaid with stripes and dots of rich red; large, flesh yellowish, rich and sub-acid. Coming into favor as a commercial sort.

Huntsman. Yellow, large, rather flat; flesh tender, fine grained, fine and juicy. A good home variety.

Northern Spy. Large, striped. Quality just the best. Crisp, juicy and aromatic. Slow to come into bearing.

N. W. Greening. Large, pale yellow and green. Flesh coarse, but good. Tree a fine grower. Valuable for its hardiness.

Rambo. Yellow, shaded with red, medium, tender and juicy. Quality the best. Difficult to grow, but always good.

Stayman. An improved Wine Sap that is promising.

Wolf River. An extra large beautiful show apple. Popular on account of its hardiness and productiveness.

Winter Apples

Baldwin. Red, large, quality good. The commercial apple of New England. Tree is healthy.

Ben Davis. Striped red. Large and showy. Quality not the best. Good for baking. Is the surest and perhaps the most profitable apple grown in Kentucky. An early, regular bearer and should be in every orchard.

Black Twig. Medium, splashed with red. Mild sub-acid and good. A seedling of Wine Sap from Tennessee which has proven valuable.

Delicious. Almost red over a yellow ground. Large and of uniform size, quality the best known, rather large with five distinct lobes at the blossom end. No apple has ever been advertised or gained such popularity as the Delicious. No orchard is complete without it. We have thousands of fine trees true to name.

Gano. Medium large. Red. Sub-acid and good. One of the leading commercial varieties of the Middle West. Plant it for profit or home use.

Ingram. Medium to large. Red, striped crimson; juicy and exceedingly productive. A comparatively new apple that is becoming popular everywhere. Produces fruit in years when other kinds fail.

Janet (Rawles). Greenish yellow, overlaid with red; medium. An old favorite that is still popular.

Jonathan. Medium. Red. Quality the best. One of the most widely cultivated varieties. Standard by which others are judged. Tree only a moderate grower.

Kinnard's Choice. Large, red and good; a seedling of Wine Sap that we think superior in quality and fruitfulness.

Milam. Dark red, medium, flesh tender, crisp and sweet. An old apple that has been popular for 50 years. A regular bearer and excellent keeper.

Romanite. Medium, red. Quality fair. An abundant bearer, which will keep until spring.

Rome Beauty. Large, red, flesh white and tender. Good. A most valuable variety, succeeding over a wide range.

Smith's Cider. Large, striped with yellow and red. Tender and juicy. One of the most valuable for home market.

Stark. Large, yellowish quality the best. A strong, healthy grower.

Wine Sap. Medium, dark red. Flesh crisp and good. An old valuable variety that does well everywhere. Perhaps the most extensively planted and profitable apple grown in Kentucky. Very productive.

Winter Banana. Large, clear pale yellow with delicate pink blush. A dessert apple of the highest quality having somewhat the flavor of a banana for which reason it gets its name. Bears early.

Wealthy. Large, medium; shaded with dark red. Flesh tender, white and good. An exceedingly good apple. Bears early.

York Imperial. Large, white shaded with red. Flesh firm, crisp and good. One of the best. Valuable for home or market.

Crab Apples

Bechtel. This is grown for its flowers. A double shell pink about the size of a small rose, which it much resembles. The tree is an object of beauty when in bloom and is always admired.

Florabunda. Similar to the above except the flowers are red.

Hyslop. Large, dark. Tree vigorous and productive.

Whitney. This is a crab really edible; late, and good for jelly or use from hand.

Peaches

The peach is the unrivaled fruit of any land or clime and those grown in Kentucky are superior both in size and quality to those that have made Georgia famous. The tree bears in two or three years and will do well for eight to ten if the borer is scraped out at the base below the ground line in September or October, or a bucket of scalding water be poured around them by making a basin in the soil at about the same season. After the trees are three or four years old shorten the long branches to form a rather compact head and keep all dead brush removed.

We have found that planting peach between apple until the latter came into bearing has proven very satisfactory. We recommend the medium size trees for large orchards as they should be headed back to 2-2½ ft.

Early Ripening

Greensboro (Free). Yellowish white, crimson cheek; flesh white. A very large early peach which ships well. Ripens July 1st.

Mayflower (Free). Red all over—fine and good. The earliest peach known. June 25th. Extra hardy.

Sneed (Free). Creamy white with blush; medium size, firm and good. Not so prone to rot as Alexander. July 1-10.

Red Bird (Cling). A creamy white peach almost covered with red. Large, hardy and good. An extra early cling that gives promise of being a leading commercial variety. July 1-5.

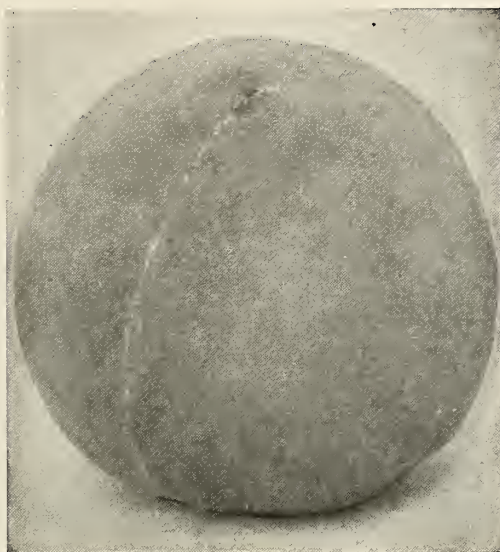
Second Ripening

Alton (Free). White, splashed and shaded with red. Skin tough but of good quality. Hardy. About the same season as Carman but a little larger. July 25-Aug. 1.

Belle Georgia (Free). Greenish white with blush; flesh white. A beautiful peach of highest quality; unsurpassed for family or market. August 5th.

Brackett (Free). Orange yellow mottled and blushed carmine. Large, quality the best. We have not fruited this new variety but because of its popularity we have added it to our list. Ripens about a week later than Elberta. Aug. 20-25.

Carman (Free). Pale yellow with red blush; flesh white. A beautiful round peach that has deservedly become popular. July 20th.



Elberta.

Elberta (Free). Beautiful yellow with shades of red; large. The best all round kind that is grown. Valuable for home and market. The commercial peach. Aug. 15th.

Hiley (Free). Cream white with red cheeks. Large, firm and of excellent quality. Aug. 1st.

Illinois (Free). Large red and white peach with a brilliant crimson cheek. Very showy. Flesh firm but juicy. Good for market or shipping. Free from rot. August 1-5.

J. H. Hale (Free). Yellow, almost covered with red; more highly colored than Elberta; flesh firm, melting and of best quality. Ripens August 10-15th. This is the much-heralded peach of J. H. Hale, the "peach king," that has been so widely advertised. We only have a limited supply, and ask 5 cents additional per tree. Not more than 10 sold to one customer. We hardly have trees enough to last the whole season, but will fill in order received.

Large White Cling. Cream color, with beautiful red blush. Quality just the best. Large and productive. The best mid-season cling. Last of August—September 1st.

Late Ripening

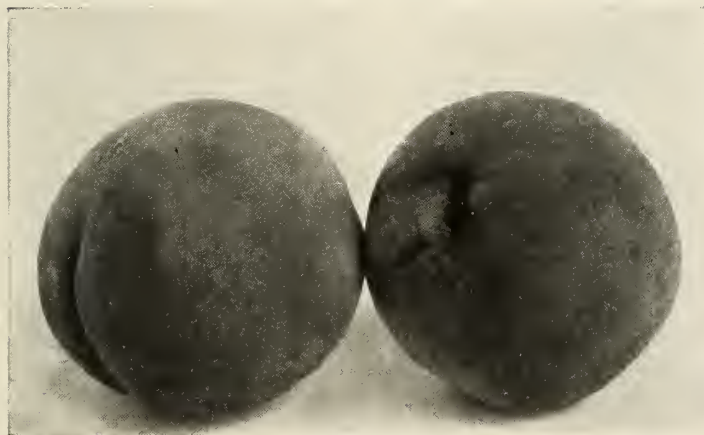
Chair (Free). Yellow; a large, late peach; firm and good; one of the best of the Crawford family. September 20th.

Heath (Cling). White, tinged next to the sun. A large, firm, juicy peach of most pleasing flavor. Well known. October 1st.

Henrietta (Cling). Yellow with crimson blush. A large fine fruit. Tree healthy and productive. About September 20th.

Krummell (Free). Golden yellow blushed red and carmine. Large, round, melting, sub-acid, good. Another new peach that is fast gaining in popularity as a late commercial variety. Sept. 20-25th.

Stump (Free). Cream with pink blush. Flesh white with red at seed. Tender, juicy and melting. Highest quality. September 10th.



Carman.

Pears

This is an enduring tree that prefers deep dry soil and needs continued culture. It fruits about as early as the apple, except the Chinese type, which is as precocious as the peach. Blight is the only serious trouble, and nothing can be done for this except to cut out the diseased branches. A new head quickly forms, and we have lost few trees. Dwarf pears are on quince roots. They bear early, and are mere bushes, suited to the small town garden. The standard is the thing for the farm. The Chinese pears are not so good as the older type, but for early bearing, healthy growth, great crops and superiority for canning and culinary uses, they are a great acquisition. We have never grown a larger nor finer stock, and invite inspection with confidence.

The planting of the pear is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated. Like apples, the range of varieties is had in good eating condition from August until well into the winter. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear give it high rank among fruits.

*Kinds we can furnish in Dwarf.



Bartlett Pears.

Japan Pears

Garber. A most profitable kind; healthy, and, if well ripened, good for any purpose.

***Kieffer.** Too well known to need comment. If gathered when yellow and then ripened in a warm room, it is really excellent. It will keep until December, and in storage until May, and is more reliable than the apple.

European Pears

***Anjou.** Fine large pear; flesh fine grained and vinous. Tree is hardy and productive.

Bartlett. The best known and most popular of all. An early, abundant bearer, of superior quality.

Buffam. Large, sweet; a good, vigorous tree.

***Clapp's Favorite.** A seedling of the Bartlett, but larger, earlier and as valuable. Tree vigorous and productive.

Duchess. A large, rich, buttery pear, and does well on most soils.

Early Harvest. Large, yellow, with cheek of red; very early; fair quality; not disposed to blight. Tree vigorous grower.

Howell. Large, yellow; of fine quality; ripening September 1st; an early and abundant bearer.

Lawrence. Most valuable of winter pears; medium size; flesh melting and rich. Tree is hardy, productive, and an early bearer.

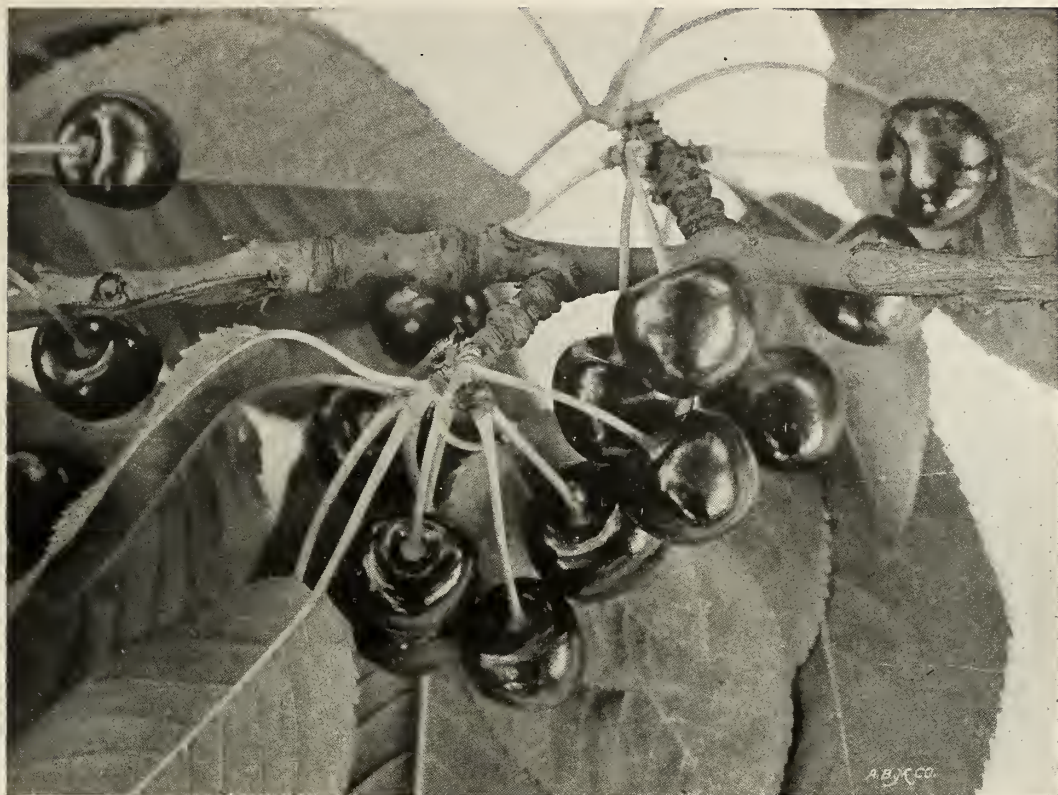
Seckel. A well-known, small, russety fruit; the most exquisite of pears; of slow growth in nursery row. September.

Tyson. Medium; bright yellow, with red; fresh, very sweet and aromatic.



A Branch of Kieffer Pears.

"I received trees alright. Am very much pleased with them. Many thanks for the nice peach trees."—C. R. McWhorter, Springfield, Ky.



Montmorency Cherries.

Cherries

For convenience the cherries are divided into two classes, the Biggareaus and Hearts, which comprise the sweets—and the Morellos and Dukes, which contain the sour or subacid. In the former will be found the strong, thrifty type of trees which are beautiful for ornamental purposes alone. The fruit is large, meaty and sweet, varying in color from white to almost black. They are used mostly for table purposes and are unexcelled wherever grown. However, they do not fruit so abundantly on our rich soil and we prefer the second type for general purposes. These are of slower and smaller growth, but bear so young, bountifully and with such certainty that they may be relied on for fruit. The cherry likes a well-drained, dry, sandy soil, and when planted in such will be a source of much enjoyment. The trees need no pruning, and any branches broken by accident or sleet should be sawed off smoothly and painted or protected to arrest any decay of the trunk.

Dukes

Dyehouse. Very similar to Early Richmond, week earlier and a little larger.

Early Richmond. The standard tart cherry that yields nearly every year and reddens the tree with the abundance of its yield, succeeding everywhere.

Late Duke. This is almost like the succeeding, only it ripens more uniformly.

May Duke. A compact, vigorous tree; fruit large, red, and when fully ripe mildly subacid. One of the best.

Montmorency. This variety is supplanting Early Richmond as a commercial sort, because of its larger size and productiveness. Ripens a week later than Early Richmond.

Hearts and Biggareaus

Black Tartarian. Best known and most valuable of Heart cherries; fruit large, dark, half-tender, rich and pleasant. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

Gov. Wood. Pale with blush, fruit medium, flesh soft, and best known of table cherries.

Napoleon. Almost identical in fruit with Yellow Spanish, but tree more erect. A prince among its kind.

Rockport. A grand mid-season cherry that is unequalled for use from hand.

Windsor. This is a modern Black Tartarian and holds second place to none, and is generally known as Ox Heart.

Yellow Spanish. A grand, firm, late, yellow fruit that in one form or another is admired all around the world.

"I well remember your generosity to the Bourbon County Infirmary, when I was in the County Judgeship, some years ago—and I then determined to patronize you when in need of anything in your line."—H. CLAY HOWARD, Paris, Ky.

"The trees came the 7th in fine shape and am very much pleased with them. The trees are as fine as I ever saw. Hillenmeyer & Son's Nursery is the Nursery for me in the future as well as the past."—CLYDE C. PHILLIPS, Freetown, Ind.

Plums

The plum is a vital and enduring tree, capable of taking care of itself after being established. It bears early and is free of disease. There are three distinct types—the natives, like Wild Goose; the European, like Green Gage, and the Japanese, like Burbank. All have their particular failings. The natives are very hardy, never rot, and have no black knot, but they should be planted in mixed varieties, as their blossoms are not always fertilized by their own pollen. The Japanese plums are prone to bloom in time to be killed by late frosts. The fruit, in wet seasons, when too thickly set, will rot and the tree will black-knot. The European varieties are best of all to eat from hand. The fruit will likewise rot and the tree black-knot. All three classes are injured in fruit by the curculio. We have been familiar with plums from earliest childhood. The curculio does little harm in trodden ground or in a town garden. Plums will rot just before ripe, and the best thing to do is to prune the trees and thus diminish the crop, or hand thin the fruit. Black-knot will attack the two types named after a full crop or after the trees are weakened by severe frosts. To cut out the knots in June or July is an easy and supreme remedy. With all these troubles we have enjoyed the fruit of every class in its plentitude, nor have we found that spraying was effective of any good for any of these ills.

European Plums

Damson. A variety too well known to need description; succeeds well almost anywhere.

Green Gage (Reine Claude). Medium size; yellow with plume; flesh soft, rich and aromatic; one of the very best in every way; tree moderate grower. August.

Imperial Gage. As above, but nearly twice as large; not so rich; color bright yellow. August.

Lombard. The great market kind—purple. Tree vigorous and most prolific.

Native Plums

Milton. Ripe just with Wild Goose; rather large; dark red; fine quality; hardy, healthy and productive.

Wild Goose. An improved Chickasaw; size medium, color deep red, with bright bloom; quality medium to good. A most abundant bearer; of great value. July.



Red June Plums.



Lombard Plums.

Japan Plums

Abundance. The hardiest and most prolific of this class. Large, oval, amber, turning to bright cherry. July.

Burbank. One of large size, violet with yellow flesh. Very productive; later than Abundance. Seed very small.

Red June. An early, large, oval plum that has done exceedingly well with us.

Yellow Japan. Rather earlier than above; large, fair quality; very early, full bearer and very valuable.

Compass Cherry

A cross between a plum and cherry, the fruit resembling the former and the tree the latter. This hybrid is especially valuable for its hardiness and early bearing, often fruiting in the nursery row. About the size and shape of a Damson, but red. Quality fair to good. We have only a limited supply and offer at same price as plum trees as long as they last.

Quince

Luxuriates in good, deep ground, and on such will quickly yield an abundance of fruit just the best to preserve or for jelly. We have tried all the standard kinds, but the Orange has done by far the best with us.

Persimmons

The persimmon is the last of the fruits to ripen, hanging on the tree until well into the winter. They require care in planting and sharp pruning. It bears in a few years and is long lived. This native fruit often forms a pleasant link in the sweet chain of memories of the old home and should be on every farm.

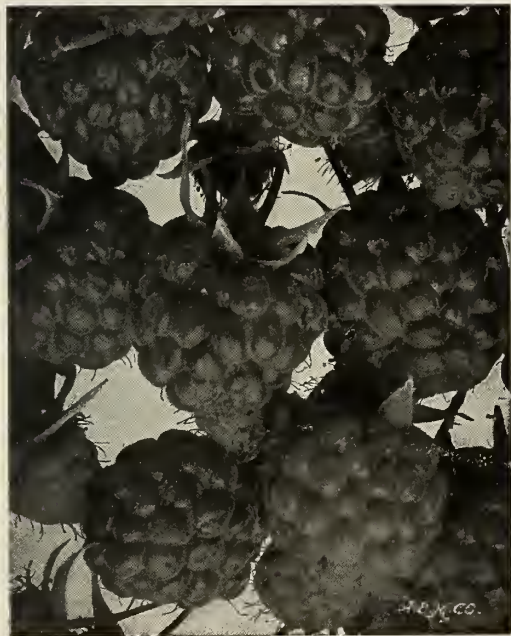


Cumberland Raspberries.

Raspberries

Raspberries are of two distinct types—the blacks and the reds. They should be planted 3x5 and cultivated as any other crop. During February, after severe weather is over—but before they start growth—the canes should be cut to 2½ to 3 feet. The reds sprout from the roots, and to have good fruit, no new canes should be permitted except in the original row. When cut just after they appear they will not come again. The old canes should be removed from both just after fruiting.

Raspberries are sold only in bunches of 25 of a kind.



Cuthbert Raspberries.

Red Raspberries

Cuthbert. Crimson, large, conical, firm and juicy. The canes are upright, strong and vigorous. Hardy. The standard late red market and home variety that is popular and unsurpassed.

Miller Red. Bright scarlet, sweet and melting. This early red is the best of its season because of hardiness, productiveness and general good qualities. Ripens two weeks before Cuthbert.

Blackcap Raspberries

Cumberland. Large, glossy, black, rather oval. Firm and stands handling well. After fruiting eight or ten new kinds this season we have come to the conclusion that no black raspberry of its season compares with it.

Kansas. The great market variety, more generally planted than any other kind; early, large productive.

Plum Farmer. A comparatively new kind that is much in demand.

"The roses reached me in perfect condition. I am sure they will do well as everything else has that I have ever gotten from you."—MRS. A. W. WOOD, Hopkinsville, Ky.



Eldorado Blackberries.

Currants

The currant is a noble fruit, not half appreciated. It must have good, deep soil, and on such, with thorough culture and full manuring, yields astonishingly. Its only enemy—attacking likewise the gooseberry—is a leaf worm which can be killed either with arsenate of lead or paris green as applied to potatoes. If thoroughly applied, the pest is not apt to appear for several years. Red Dutch is by far the best variety in Kentucky, and the white varieties are of not the least value. In pruning a fair supply of the old wood should be left to insure productiveness, though no wood over three years old should be allowed to remain. We have never before grown such a fine stock and can furnish by the 1,000.

Gooseberries

Gooseberries require exactly the same care as currants, and are equally meritorious. They are always in demand for jellies and cooking. Ripe gooseberries are delicious but usually not appreciated because they are gathered when green, so the public thinks they are always sour. Should be in every garden.

Downing. Fruit almost round, large, and juicy. Quality the best. Whitish green color. Does especially well in the north.

Houghton. Round, dark red when ripe; juicy, sweet. Thin, smooth skin. Medium size. The bush is hardy, very productive, free of mildew, and the best for general purpose in this section.

Blackberries

Blackberries are Nature's provision for the improvident. They grow wild in every fence row and barren and so abundantly that their true worth is often overlooked. In the cultivated varieties we have improved qualities, time of ripening and size that make them invaluable. The old canes should be removed after fruiting and cultivation continued during the summer.

The blackberry does well in most any soil, but, to reach perfection, demands a strong loam tending towards clay, rather than sand.

All our bearing blocks are planted 7x3, and the trouble with most growers is that they get the plants too close both ways. The opinion is ventured that the few growers in Central Kentucky who really know how to manage this crop have year after year earned in net coin more than the value of the land on which the berries grew. The fruit is a general favorite, and while we are growing large stocks of plants, our supply has never quite equaled the demand.

Only sold in bunches of 25 of a kind.

Early Harvest. Extra early and productive—ness make this variety the leading commercial and home variety. Is through with its crop when the wild ones begin to ripen. Hangs well onto the canes and is a money maker.

Eldorado. A large, oblong, conical berry, with small seed and core; sweet and juicy; hardy and productive.

Mercereau. A large, oval berry of sparkling black color, which does not turn red after gathering; very high quality and prolific.

Strawberries

The strawberry is one of our specialties. However, as it is a waste of time, money and energy to plant during the fall in our climate, we do not list them herein, but issue a special catalog in the spring, giving directions for planting, cultivating, harvesting, etc., which we shall be glad to send at that season. Our blocks at this writing never looked better, and with favorable weather we should have about one million plants to offer in the very best kinds. If interested, let us put your name on our mailing list. September 1, 1916.



Houghton Gooseberries.

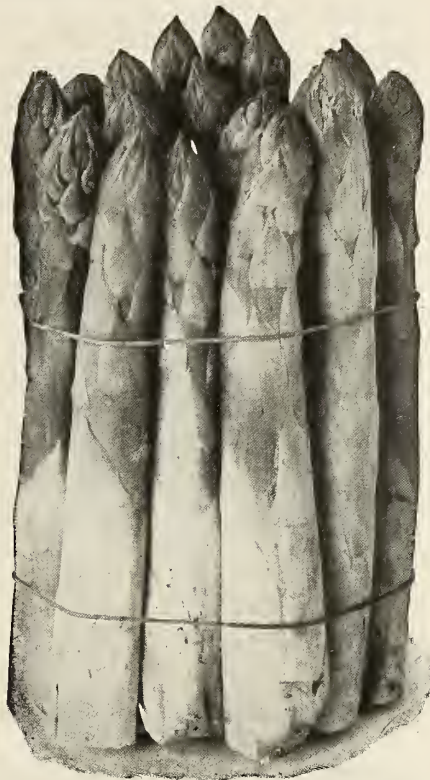
Asparagus

Asparagus is the earliest and best of all esculents and the easiest to grow if many old ideas be discarded. It is one of the most persistent of plants—tough as dock, but even dock can be killed over the same lines that cause people to fail with asparagus. There are two ways to grow asparagus. The owner of a town lot needs a bed five feet wide and as long as he wishes. Let it be made cream rich, spaded over, and three rows eighteen inches apart be drawn through it with a six-inch hoe, and say, four inches deep. Then the crowns should be spread out in these just as near like a spider as possible. Then let the earth be raked over and let this bed be kept clean and free of weeds for all time and well manured.

The gardener, with a plow and ample ground, can do better. Let him lay off rows five or six feet wide, and plant and manage just as indicated. After two years' growth, the town man must fork over his bed, but the farmer can just cut the earth from the rows and turn it back. The old idea was to set the roots a foot deep, so that the shoots might be long and white. The new idea is to let this plant grow like any other and the mound over the crown when the shoots are wanted otherwise than nature intended, and at the end of that time to plow the earth and restore normal conditions. This can be done by the large grower, but the town man can only heap more manure and force the plant to make a new tier of roots nearer the surface. Asparagus wants to be near the surface like any other plant, and if we will heap the earth over them for a long time and then remove it when shoots long, white and tender are no longer needed, grandchildren will bless the hand that planted. The things that cause failure are planting near trees or vines, the covering of plants so deep that resurrection is impossible, the mowing of tops while green, the covering with salt and the rioting of weeds. Moles do not injure; no pit is needed nor

wall of stone, but only the practice suggested. There are thousands of beds ruined by some of these malpractices, for which nothing can be done except to plant a new bed and treat the old in the meantime with ordinary plant prudence. The plants may be set with equal certainty either fall or spring.

The rust, so destructive for some years on asparagus generally, has disappeared, and the plants are now perfectly healthy. We have never grown so large or fine a stock and can furnish all orders—great or small.



Asparagus.



Rhubarb.

Rhubarb

Should be planted 4x3, with eye four inches below the surface; on the very best of ground, kept cream rich. Excelsior is very early, with long stem. Victoria is later; larger, but not so long. Both are of fine quality, and should be in every garden. Our plants are divided crowns and are far superior to seedling plants offered by most nurseries, which are dear even as a gift.

Sage

A well-known plant, the leaves of which are used for seasoning sausage, pickles, etc.; easily raised.

Horseradish

The well-known garden root so much used for relish. Should be in every garden.

"The things came in fine condition. I have always had success with all plants I get of you."—MRS. JNO. W. NELSON, Corbin, Ky.

"The shrubs arrived in fine condition and were put out same day—did not wilt. We are very much pleased with the way you filled the order and the unusually good plants. With thanks."—MRS. J. M. DALTON, Harrodsburg, Ky.

"My order came all O. K. The contents were just fine as could be. Thanks for extras."—J. A. WILLIAMS, Frankfort, Ky.



Horseradish.

Grapes

Bear the testimony of Noah, Joshua and Caleb, and have followed man in all his migrations, yielding in fullest wherever given a bit of earth and a fleck of sunshine. The plant is of early maturity and long life and boundless ability to yield. It is the most certain fruit that grows in Kentucky, and not in memory has there been a complete failure. In time of ripening, the season lasts from August to November, and in color there is every variation from amber through to red, purple and black. We are the largest growers of grape vines in Kentucky. We send the vines pruned, ready to plant. When received, shorten the roots to 12 to 15 inches; lay in a trench eight inches deep and cover to the top eye. In the fall cut away all the wood, which should be two or three feet long, and set a stake. The second year permit but two canes to grow. In the fall shorten these to four feet. The crop in the third year should be eight or ten pounds per vine.

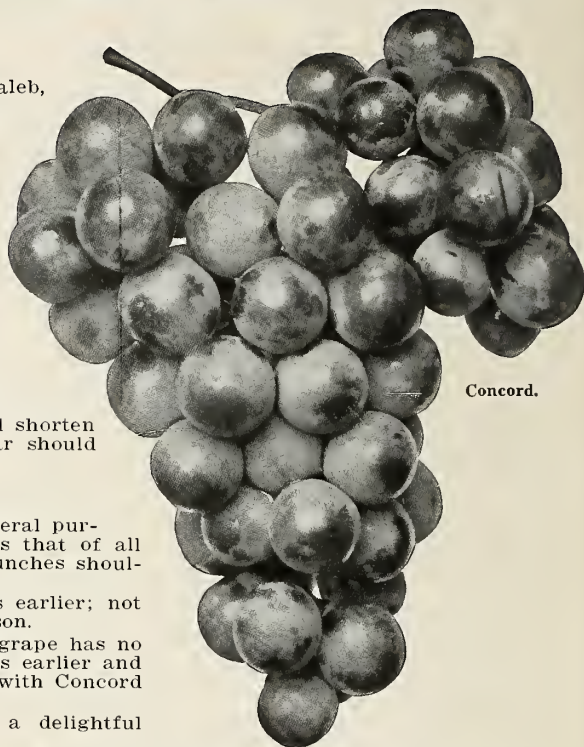
Black Grapes

Concord. This is without doubt the best general purpose grape grown. Its planting perhaps equals that of all the other varieties combined. Berry large. Bunches shouldered and fairly compact.

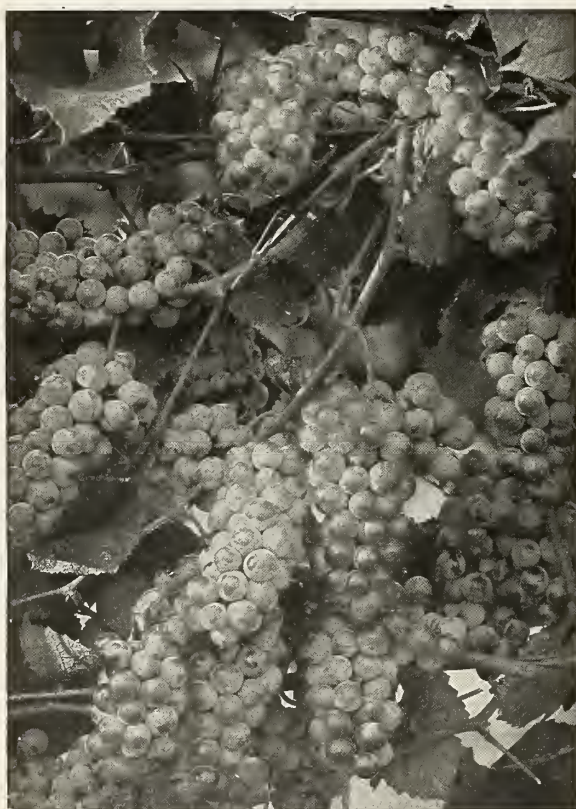
Cottage. A seedling of the above. Ten days earlier; not quite as good quality, but desirable for its season.

Ives. For hardiness and productiveness this grape has no equal. Quality not equal to Concord, but ripens earlier and will hang on the vine until shriveled. To mix with Concord for wine or grape juice this is unsurpassed.

Isabella. A late, large, black grape, with a delightful musky flavor. Bunches loose.



Concord.



Delaware Grapes.

Moore's Early. One of the first grapes to ripen. Bunches medium; berry large, with blue bloom. Quality good.

Worden. A seedling of Concord, of better quality. Ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large, compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived; however, it should be planted in every collection.

Red Grapes

Agawam. Bunches medium and irregular; berries large; exceedingly delightful, meaty grape. Valuable for home use.

Brighton. Large, compact, shouldered bunch, with medium to large berry; juicy, sweet, good. Unsurpassed for table.

Catawba. The standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Its season and quality make it indispensable.

Delaware. The best known red grape. Bunch and berry small, compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Not a strong grower; must be given good, rich soil.

Lutic. An early red grape of good size. Its popularity makes the vine scarce.

Wyoming. Bunch and berry small but perfect. A hardy, productive variety of excellent quality. We grow more of this than any other red grape.

Woodruff. Bunch and berry large, beautiful. Ripens over longer period than any other grape. Valuable for jelly and ordinary purposes.

White Grapes

Martha. An old standard white grape of merit.

Moore's Diamond. Beautiful, compact bunches. Vine vigorous and productive. Proneness to rot is its only weakness.

Niagara. The best white grape; bunch and berry large, meaty and juicy. Flavor perfect. Well known.

Pocklington. Another seedling of Concord, of about same size. Quality good.



A Planting of Ornamentals that Adds Distinction to the Home.

"A home without shrubs and trees is only a roosting place."—Rural New Yorker.

Ornamental Trees

A home without trees, shrubs and vines is a parody on what the word implies. No matter how costly the building may be, without the further finish of shade, grass, flowers and clinging vines, it is a home unfinished. A cottage may be a picture of sweet content that shames a palace, and some of the most attractive and pleasing homes we have ever seen are made so by their surroundings rather than their cost. In the planning of a lawn remember that nothing is so neat as well-kept grass. Trees may be planted in straight lines on the boundaries and drives. Such lines should be of one kind only. On the lawn proper, plant irregularly and mixed trees, to give variety of form and color. Plant thickly, for trees love companionship. Use cheap, quick growers as fillers, to be cut out when better trees need room. Plant so that you can look out at pleasant prospects and so that every passer-by can see the beauties of your place. At the same time plant so that rear buildings and unsightly things, either of your own or your neighbors, are hidden. If your lawn is large, plant evergreens in groups, but not too near the home nor in front. On a small lawn evergreens should be on both sides and quite near the buildings, so as to give perfect privacy to the rear. They are effective also for screening. If you have side fences, bank with vigorous shrubs, cover rear fences with grape or any twining vines. These simple laws apply to lawns great or small. You cannot cultivate trees or shrubs on lawns, so dig a large hole, trim short, mulch to keep off the grass, and wrap the stem. Any tree will bark-burn near a building, wall, fence or roadway until it has quite a head. Such things intensify the heat by radiation, hence the need of protection. We have faith in home adornment and beautifying, and have planted largely for this purpose and have an unrivaled stock of trees, shrubs and vines, all well suited to our soil and climate, and they have made fine growth. Special rates on car lots of either trees or shrubs.

May we answer in brief the question a thousand times asked each year: What shall I plant on my lawn or on my sidewalk? We are clean cut from the fullest examination in America and Europe. For rapid effect use Silver Maple, first green in the spring and last to fade, free of all insects, and with the only fault of soft wood, that may break under wind or sleet. The American Sycamore is equally rapid; is tough as leather; will grow on ground rich or poor, wet or dry; is fine in form and foliage and from Paris to Naples and all through Germany, Switzerland and the Lowlands, is planted by the million. Go from home to learn, and that is why we are planting every year Sycamore by the tens of thousands. Tulip Poplar is the grandest tree of Kentucky. It will grow very little the first year, but rapidly for a hundred years or more. Trees raised by the first head of this firm are now forty inches on the stump and are only in their infancy, just over the whooping cough and measles age, and as sound as a nut in trunk, leaf and branch, and good for many generations of men. Sweet Gum is the horror of the woodsmen. It won't saw, cleave or chip, but stands like Gibraltar, a defiance to every foe. Its form is perfect; its foliage in life is greener than the deepest ivy, and in passing, the scarlet of kings and queens and the purple of dignitaries may blush. Of Sugar Maple nothing need be said except that patience brings a perfect reward. Norway Maple, it's European form, is more rapid in growth, deeper green in foliage and more compact, but not so brilliant in the fall. The Ashes are a superb family on any soil. They flourish on dry, shallow or stony locations where other trees will not thrive, and on such are without equal. These trees, save one, are natives of Kentucky, and are our choice against the field, including the native oaks, which are peerless.



Green Ash.

Ash - Fraxinus

A quick-growing, hardy family possessing many merits commending them for general planting. Because of their large, spreading habit and the fact that their foliage is not so dense as to kill the grass beneath them, they are especially desirable for large lawns, parks and reforestation or making woodlands. As a class they thrive well on thin, dry soil, which also is valuable. The growth is usually rapid and they are desirable for timber.

Blue Ash (*F. quadrangulata*). A large native tree that does well wherever planted. The thrifty young growth is rather square instead of round and the leaves are of a bluish green.

European Ash (*F. excelsior*). A rapid growing, rather spreading tree that is much used in landscape work because it will grow well in either dry or wet soil. It has gray bark and black buds. The leaves are dark, pinnate and remain on until late in the fall.

Green Ash (*F. viridis*). This native western ash is especially noted for its dark green foliage from which it takes its name. The growth is rapid and symmetrical. Grows on either moist or dry soil.

Beech - Fagus

The beeches are among the most attractive of our ornamental trees. They are especially desirable because of their neat habit of growth and stately appearance. They are desirable as individual specimens or for screening purposes, as the leaves usually remain on after killed by frost.

European Beech (*F. sylvatica*). A compact, long-lived tree with dark, dense foliage. The leaves of this variety stay on well into the winter. Desirable for screening or general landscape work.

Purple Beech (*F. purpurea*). One of our most beautiful trees, growing in time to a height of 50 or 60 feet. Leaves purple in spring and summer, changing to crimson in fall. Most desirable for an individual specimen in conspicuous places. We only have trees 4 to 5 feet, but they are good, thrifty stock. 75 cents each.

Birch - Betula

The Birches are distinguished by their elegant, graceful appearance, light, airy foliage, delicate, slender branches and white, clean bark in some of the species. They are useful for either avenue or single specimens and do well in either moist or dry soil. The white bark makes them quite desirable to plant along with evergreens for contrast.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch (*B. lanceolata*). Without doubt one of the most desirable of the pendulous trees. Its erect, thrifty growth, yet with delicate, slender, drooping branchlets and silvery white bark presents a combination rarely found in a single tree. Desirable in front of a house where a showy yet rather open tree is wanted.

European White Birch (*B. alba*). One of the most rapid growing birches, which is quite erect when young but assumes a drooping habit and white bark when older. Quite desirable in landscape work.

Cypress - Taxodium

Bald Cypress (*T. distichum*). A tall, pyramidal shaped tree with fine, feathery, light green foliage. Does best on moist soil, but may be grown with success in dry exposures. This tree is a deciduous conifer, or an evergreen that drops its leaves. Should be planted more extensively.



Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.

Catalpa

Umbrella Catalpa (*C. Bungei*). This dwarf species from China is the most popular tree known for formal plantings. Grafted on straight stems it forms a perfect umbrella or round head that is always admired. The leaves are large and glossy. Used so often in small yards to plant on either side of a walk. \$1.00 each.

Western Catalpa (*C. Speciosa*). This is the variety that has been much sold for timber planting. Rather rapid in good, rich, moist soil. However, will grow and do well in exposed or thin soil. It is most desirable because of the wealth of white, sweet flowers borne in June. It often blights but is never entirely killed.

Dogwood - Cornus

(See Shrubs for other species).

White Dogwood (*C. Florida*). A native species of irregular form, growing from 15 to 25 feet. The large single white flowers are produced in early spring before the leaves appear, and are conspicuous specimens. This species and the Red Bud are quite effective when planted close.

Elm - Ulmus

American Elm (*U. Americana*). This noble native species is so well known and admired for its stately, yet spreading, rather drooping habit, that we feel it is hardly necessary to describe it. It is characteristic where its arches almost cover the street or country road. The elm beetle, which destroyed so many, has about disappeared, but can easily be kept in check by spraying with arsenate of lead.

Red Elm—Slippery Elm (*U. fulva*). Another native species of more rapid, upright growth and larger leaves. It is perhaps better known for its bark, which when chewed is quite slippery and is used somewhat for medicinal purposes.

English Elm (*U. campestris*). This species is of slow growth, with a compact head formed by short, twiggy growth covered with small cut leaves.



American Linden (see page 16).



American Elm.

Gum - Liquidambar

Sweet Gum (*L. styraciflua*). A native tree of rather medium size and moderate growth. The foliage is dark, glossy green, having deeply cut leaves which turn a beautiful crimson in the fall. It is rather difficult to transplant, but with this exception we prize it as one of the most desirable trees. For avenue planting where each tree should match in size and shape it is unsurpassed. We think the Gum an equal to the Oak—one of the toughest woods known. Will not break with sleet or storm. No lawn or planting complete without it.

Hackberry - Celtis

Hackberry or Nettle Tree (*C. occidentalis*). A highly ornamental tree, somewhat similar to the elm but more formal. The ripe fruit is a joy to boys and birds in the fall and early winter. Used somewhat as a street tree, but not half appreciated.

Horse Chestnut - Aesculus

European Horsechestnut (*A. hippocastanum*). This European species is about as well known as our western species (Ohio Buckeye), forming a large, spreading tree of handsome, regular outline and covered in May with elegant, erect spikes of white flowers lightly marked with red. The blight or rust of the leaves in the last few years has much affected the growth of this species.

Kentucky Coffee - Gymnocladus

Kentucky Coffee (*G. canadensis*). A native tree of straight, stiff, blunt branches which in winter give it a very characteristic appearance. The foliage is a bluish-green with feathery or tropical nature, which seems to be immune to disease. Spikes of white purplish flowers are produced during summer, followed by large flat pods containing 6 or 8 kidney-shaped beans.



Silver Maple—the best quick-growing shade tree.

Larch - Larix

European Larch (*L. Europea*). A native of the Alps which seems to be perfectly at home in our climate. A rapid growing, conical tree, with dense, light green, drooping, needle-like foliage, which comes out very early in spring and remains on until late in the fall. No other tree attracts more attention and gives quicker effect than the Larch. Its only fault is that its life is about 50 years (a short-lived tree). It, like the cypress, is a deciduous evergreen, which it resembles when in foliage. We recommend and offer them with confidence.

The Lindens - Tilia

The Linden family is one of rather rapid growth. They vary considerably as to form and foliage, but all are clean and healthy and bloom profusely, and are worthy of planting. The European type are much used along avenues. They all have light, soft wood which is in much demand for high finish work.

American Linden—Basswood (*T. Americana*). A rapid growing, large sized native tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. It is well known as basswood. Its wood is pure white, light and tough. Millions of bee sections for holding comb honey are made from this wood each year. Desirable for lawn or park planting.

European Linden (*T. Europea*). A medium size tree with rather small dark green leaves, compact and conical. It blooms profusely, and the sweet odor is carried over a whole lawn. For formal or avenue planting it is unsurpassed.

Maidenhair - Salisburia, Ginkgo

Maidenhair or Ginkgo Tree (*S. adiantifolia*). This remarkable Japanese tree is a deciduous member of the pine family. With its erect head, horizontal branches and odd-shaped, fern-like drooping leaves, it has somewhat the appearance of a drooping tree. Makes a fitting specimen for the front lawn or avenue. Clean, healthy and desirable.

The Maples - Acer

This most popular group of trees is hardy, vigorous, free from disease, easily transplanted, regular in outline, beautiful foliage which in some species are planted almost entirely for their grand autumnal coloring. They surpass the oak in variety and form.

Norway Maple (*A. platanoides*). A handsome native of Europe with wide, round, compact, yet spreading head and large dark green leaves. It resembles the native sugar very closely, but is darker, of more rounded head and rapid growth. It is a hardwood maple. For lawns, parks, cemeteries, or street it is popular. The tree as it comes from the nursery is usually crooked in trunk, but will always grow out of this.

Schwedler's Maple (*A. Schwedlerii*). A sport of the Norway which it resembles in form. The leaves are a coppery red in spring, turning to a light or purplish green during summer. This tree forms a striking contrast to other foliage early in spring, and is desirable.

Silver Maple, or Water Maple (*A. dasycarpum*). No other tree known is so generally planted as the Silver Maple. The leaves are a bright green, silvery beneath and deeply cut. They come out very early in the spring and remain on until late in the fall. The form is good. It transplants very easily—grows rapidly, and for quick shade it has no equal. The soft wood is its only fault, but it may be headed back and make a dense head the same year. For planting between oaks, gums, elm, sugar and other slow growing trees for quick effect or a filler it is unsurpassed. We have great blocks of trees, some of which are large, fine specimens, will transplant kindly and produce that much desired result, "shade at once." Plant Silver Maples for immediate results while the others are coming on. Its use everywhere is an indication of its popularity. Does well in dry or moist soil.

Red Maple (*A. rubrum*). A native species of medium size, round, compact head. The red blossoms and seed are very conspicuous in the early spring before the leaves come out. In the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet.

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharinum*). One of the best known native trees. Its large, conical form, with green leaves which turn a brilliant red in the fall, is known to every lover of nature. The sap is much used for making syrup and maple sugar and the wood for fine hand finishing.

Black Sugar (*A. saccharinum nigra*). This variety of maple is similar to the ordinary sugar maple except that the leaves and bark are of a darker color, and the head a little more rounded. Does not color so well in the fall.

Mulberry - Morus

Russian Mulberry (*M. tartarica*). This foreign type of mulberry makes a low, round tree, having dense, shiny green leaves, that is very desirable for a specimen. It bears so abundantly that its mass of red fruit before ripe can be seen from a great distance. The quality is good, though not so large as our native kind. Birds and chickens enjoy the fruit for two or three weeks. Very desirable for shade in back yards, hog or calf lots, bee yards, or where poultry has access.

Weeping Mulberry (*M. tartarica pendula*). The most satisfactory small weeping tree. It is grafted on the Russian mulberry, and the long, slender, shining branches drooping to the ground parallel to the stem is a fitting object on any lawn. Clean and free from any known disease.

Oak - Quercus

"Strength, Solidity, Durability are symbolized in the Oaks."

These grand trees possess so many good qualities and so few faults that they form perhaps our most interesting group of trees. They are not as slow in growth as supposed. Their healthiness, hardiness and toughness, together with the fact that most of them color up beautifully in the autumn, commends them to the general public. They are of large growth and require some room for development. Although some are difficult to transplant they are worth the extra effort necessary to establish them.

Pin Oak (*Q. palustris*). This is the most popular of all the oaks. Unsurpassed for lawn or street planting; leaves a shining deep green, finely divided, which turn a brilliant red in the autumn. The branches are rather drooping, and this gives a very pleasing effect wherever used. Transplants very kindly and grows rapidly after once started.

Burr Oak (*Q. macrocarpa*). This native oak is so well known for its majestic beauty that it hardly needs description. The leaves are a dark, rich green, rather thick and pretty. The tree likes rather moist soil, but will thrive anywhere.

Red Oak (*Q. rubra*). One of the fastest-growing Oaks. Leaves broad, a light green, which turns to a beautiful purplish crimson in the fall. Not very exacting about soil and is becoming more popular for landscape work.

Poplar - Populus

Tulip Poplar, Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). This grand tree does not really belong to the poplar group, but is a magnolia. Because of usage we place it here. It grows to large size, has smooth, clean bark, dark, glossy, leathery green leaves. It produces great quantities of creamy yellow tulip-like blossoms in June, which places it among our most desirable flowering trees. For timber purposes it is highly esteemed. Does best in deep, rich ground, and grows rapidly after becoming established. Somewhat difficult to transplant without good care.

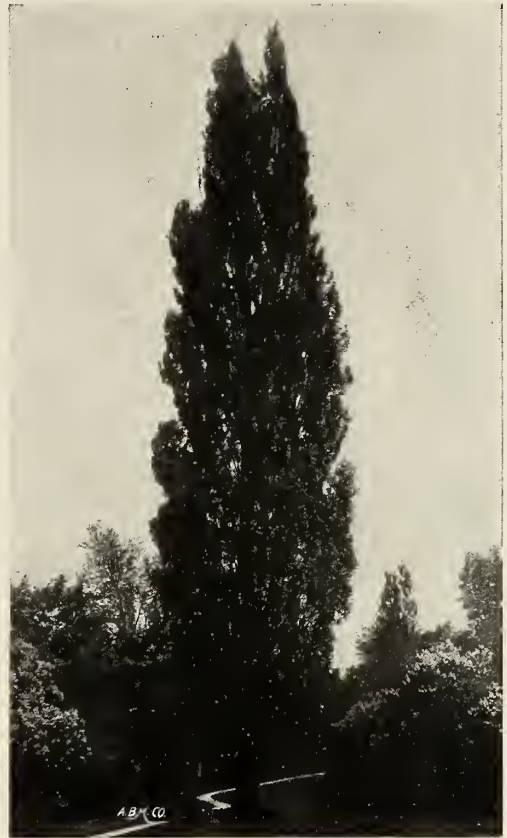
Carolina Poplar (*P. monilifera*). This is such a poor tree, dropping its leaves during the summer and breaking with every sleet, that we have taken this space to warn our customers against planting it. Use Silver Maple instead for quick growth.

Lombardy Poplar (*P. fastigiata*). A tall, columnar species, often attaining a height of 50 to 60 feet, and not more than 8 or 10 across. Where height accentuations to certain vistas or screening is desired it is much used. They are of extra rapid growth and may be used along narrow drives or between buildings where other trees are too broad. Should not be compared with Carolina Poplar, as it holds its leaves until frost.

Sycamore or Plane Tree - Platanus

American Sycamore (*P. occidentalis*). No tree is more neglected than our own sycamore. Because it is common, growing wild along our creeks and low places in our woodlands, it is not appreciated. It is the best tough, quick-growing tree for either moist or dry soil. Excellent for avenue or street planting. Its large size and silvery white bark during winter are most noticeable. Free from disease and every adverse condition.

European Sycamore (*P. orientalis*). This European species, while more popular in the East, is not the equal here to our native variety. More compact and leaves slightly deeper cut.



Lombardy Poplar.

Red Bud - Cercis

American Red Bud (*C. canadensis*). The branches of this small tree are literally covered in early spring before the leaves come out with small, deep pink flowers. These are followed by round, smooth leaves, making one of the prettiest of small trees. For planting with dogwood, white birch and evergreens for contrast in spring they are quite desirable.

Varnish Tree - Koelreuteria

Varnish Tree (*K. paniculata*). This small tree with fan-like, shining leaves and panicles of yellow flowers, is very showy in mid-summer. The odd-shaped fruit pods are also interesting. Much used with large shrubs and small trees for screening.

Willow - Salix

Weeping Willow (*S. Babylonica*). A well-known tree that makes the finishing touch on a lawn. Its graceful pendulous, slender branches sway to the slightest breeze. It is a mistake to think it only thrives on moist soil, for some of the prettiest specimens we ever saw were on dry ground.

"The shipment of evergreens arrived in good shape, and want to say I was delighted with the way they opened up. Am more than pleased.

"The Arbor Vitae are planted in the big vases on the stone wall. They are just the right proportion, and the effect is good. It is, indeed, satisfactory to be agreeably surprised in a shipment of this kind, and I want to express my thanks and appreciation." — CHAS. S. STRASSNER, Frankfort, Ky.



Flowering Shrubs

Shrubs are the finishing touch to a lawn, beautiful in grass and tree. To the outside of the home what to its inside are music, art and books. They are beautiful as a single specimen, give emphasis to the taller trees, and are the sheltering front of an objectionable background. They are the blended colors of an artist that make a daub a treasure of art. They are the undergrowth of taller things, and for that reason endure considerable shade. They love soft, rich soil, and despise the embrace of grass. They are beautiful when the snow rests on the Golden Bells, when the August sun glints on the Hydrangea, when the partridge pipes among the Coral Berry bushes, and when the bleak winter howls through the beautiful bright boughs of the Red Willow and Red Twig Dogwood. In the main, they should be cut back vigorously every year; those that bloom on old wood, just when the flowering is over; the others in early spring. We believe in shrubs, and have from year to year increased our stock and offer a grand assortment.

Amelanchier

Amelanchier botryapium (Service Berry). Bush or small tree that is covered with clusters of small white flowers early in the spring, before the foliage appears; valuable in background when massing shrubbery.

Aralia - Angelica Tree

A. pentaphylla (Five-leaved Aralia). A graceful shrub with arching, spiny branches and bright green leaves. Does well in rocky or sloping ground where other things are hard to establish.

A. spinosa (Hercules' Club). This grows to be a small tree, with long, spiny stem. Produces large panicles of white flowers late in summer. Foliage fern-like, spreading, and on the whole produces a very tropical appearance.

Berberis - Barberry

The Berberis are an interesting family of shrubs varying in size from 3 to 6 feet. Rich in variety of leaf, flower and fruit, and their beautiful colorings in the fall. Satisfactory for massing, bedding or as individuals.

B. Purpurea. A purple leaf variety that is beautiful from spring until autumn. Flowers yellowish, fruit purplish.

B. Thunbergii. A pretty species of dwarf, drooping habit that is used for outer border plantings and for hedges. It is perfectly hardy and will grow in partial shade, and endures drouth well. The leaves turn a deep crimson in



Aralia spinosa—Hercules' Club.

BERBERIS

Continued

autumn, and when fallen the red berries are very showy. One of the most desirable shrubs we sell. Especially desirable for planting in front of foundations.

B. Vulgaris. Tall-growing green leaf kind that can be used for a background for the two above.

Calycanthus

Sweet Scented Shrub

C. floridus. This inconspicuous flowering shrub is highly prized for its exquisite fragrance and is deservedly popular.

Chionanthus

C. virginica (White Fringe). Not excelled by anything in wealth of graceful flowers, borne in drooping racemes.

Cotoneaster

C. buxifolia. A low, dwarf, spreading evergreen shrub with box-like leaves. White blossoms in spring, followed by red berries.

C. horizontalis. Branches are more horizontal than any other. Leaves are small, glossy green, which remain all winter. White flowers followed by red berries.

C. Simousii. Semi-evergreen shrub; dark shiny leaves during the summer, which turn red in the late fall; white flowers followed by red berries.

Crataegus

C. Crus-Galli. Native shrub, valuable for hedges and screens. Brilliant red fruit in the fall.



Diervilla—Eva Rathke.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

Cornus - The Dogwoods

C. elegantissima (Variegated Dogwood). A splendid form with green leaves edged with silvery white. The bark is red in winter; quite striking when planted with other shrubbery.

C. florida. (See Ornamental Trees).

C. Sanguinea. A robust shrub that will grow where other varieties fail. Greenish-white flowers followed by clusters of small black berries. Twigs a dark red in winter.

C. Sibirica. Not so rank a grower as sanguinea, but the branches are of a bright red color in winter, showing for a great distance. Adds very much to shrubbery in the bleak, cold season.

C. mascula. A large-growing shrub bearing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before leaves appear, followed by clusters of dark berries.

Deutzia

A Japan shrub noted for its hardiness, fine habit, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers which are borne in racemes during June. The small florets are similar to Lilies of the Valley.

D. crenata alba. Flowers pure double white.

D. gracilis. A charming dwarf shrub, growing to a height of 2 to 3 feet; blooms abundantly.

D. Lemoiniei. Another dwarf grower with pure white flowers; blossoms early.

D. Lemoiniei compacta. More compact than above.

D. Pride of Rochester. Flowers purplish-white with underneath side of petals tinged rose.

Diervilla - The Weigelas

An important genus from Japan that is almost indispensable for ornamental planting. They will thrive in any soil and partial shade. When young they are more upright, but when older become more graceful. They produce a wealth of bell-shaped blossoms along the branches in June and often sparingly during the summer.

W. candida. Upright; strong; the only pure white.

W. Eva Rathke. Of slower and more spreading growth than other Weigelas. The dark red flowers are produced later than the others. Very showy.

W. rosea. Delicate pink and sometimes rose, often fading to almost white. One of the best.



Forsythia Fortunei—Golden Bell.

Exochorda - Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. A very desirable shrub that is covered early in May with white single flowers three-fourths inch; grows 6 to 8 feet.

Euonymus - Spindle Tree

E. Europaeus. Grows to be a small tree, 25 to 30 feet. It is especially desirable because of its white and rose-colored fruit in fall.

Forsythia

Golden Bell

Pretty shrubs of medium size, blooming in spring before the leaves appear. Flowers are yellow, drooping, and are borne along the stem. They are exceptionally hardy and thrive in any locality.

F. intermedia. Slender erect branches that arch gracefully, leaves rather more narrow than others, and by many considered the best.

F. suspensa. A drooping variety that makes a desirable bush when planted alone or can be made to arch trellises, etc.

F. Fortunei. A form of *suspensa*, but with more upright branches and darker, heavier foliage.

F. viridissima. The most popular of all. Branches a bright green even in winter; blooms profusely. Foliage rather long, pointed and glossy.

Halesia - Silver Bell

H. Tetraptera (Silver Bell). A rather large shrub or small tree that is loaded with white snowdrop-like flowers in spring. Does well in shady places.

Hibiscus - Althea - Rose of Sharon

Free growing shrubs that are especially desirable because they bloom at a time of the year when there are few flowers, July and August. Valuable for a flowering hedge to hide an undesirable background—or as individual specimens. The single varieties usually bloom best.

Double or Single. White.

Double or Single. Purplish blue.

Double or Single. Pink.

Hydrangea

No class of shrubs are better known than the Hydrangeas, as they include some of the most showy plants found in cultivation. Transplant easily, have no diseases, and bloom in the fall when there is a scarcity of flowers. We only have the hardy varieties.

H. arborescens grandiflora (also Hills of Snow, Summer Hydrangea, or Snowball Hydrangea). This everblooming Hydrangea starts to bloom in June and continues throughout the summer. The blossoms are more like a snowball and of pure white.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Great Panicked Hydrangea). Commonly known as hardy Hydrangea. This popular variety does not bloom until August and September. The large spikes are first greenish white then pure white, later changing to bronze pink.

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

H. moserianum. This rather unique low-growing shrub always attracts attention. Flower a beautiful rich yellow, borne on slender stems, surrounded with rather roundish, leathery green leaves throughout the summer. During severe winters it often kills to the ground but next spring will come back more vigorous than before.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Ligustrum - Privet

A group of ornamental shrubs most desirable for landscape work, and often lost sight of because they are thought of as hedge plants only. Not particular about soil, and grow well in partial shade. They have bright green leaves which remain on well and are seldom attacked by insects.

L. amurense (Amoor River Privet). A small leaf, almost evergreen variety of Privet that is much used for hedges. Desirable to give body to mass planting of shrubbery or as individual specimens.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). This we grow in quantity for hedge, but as an individual plant few excel it either in wealth of creamy flowers or exquisite beauty of form and foliage. Semi-evergreen. See hedge plants.

L. regelianum (Regel's Privet). A low, spreading variety, being very twiggy, with a dense foliage not so glossy as California. Because of its graceful appearance, hardiness and adaptability to any soil and shady places, it is the most widely used Privet for landscape work.

Lonicera - Honeysuckles

The honeysuckle family is a varied one, including vines and shrubs. The former is included under "Climbing Vines." The bush varieties are in demand, though not planted as they should be. They transplant easily, grow rapidly have fragrant flowers and almost all are followed by brilliant red fruit. Desirable for individual or mass planting.

L. fragrantissima. A sweet scented variety that blooms before the foliage expands in early spring. Flowers a creamy white; leaves a deep green, which is retained until midwinter.

L. Morrowi. A Japanese variety, of robust, spreading character; branches crooked but makes a most desirable specimen. Flowers white and scattered throughout the bush, followed by bright red berries like currants, which remain on throughout the summer. A most dependable sort.

L. Standishii. This species resembles *Fragrantissima* very much. Early, white, fragrant flowers; leaves pubescent and almost evergreen. Most desirable for massing with other shrubs.

L. Tartarica (*Rubra*). An old fashioned shrub of rather upright form with pink or crimson blushed



Lonicera Morrowi—Bush Honeysuckle.

flowers. Foliage a lively green. The flowers and foliage enmassed make this one of the most sought after kinds.

L. Tartarica (*Alba*). A form of the *Rubra*, similar except the flowers are pure white.

Magnolia Soulangeana

This beautiful shrub opens its white, purple striped cup-shaped flowers early in spring before the leaves appear. An elegant showy shrub. 75 cents each.

Mahonia - Ashberry

M. aquifolia. Holly leaf Mahonia. Its shining, dark green, prickly foliage, yellow flowers in early spring, which turn a bright bronze in winter, and the fact that it will thrive under trees in the shade make it popular. An evergreen that is useful to plant with other shrubs or along foundations.

Philadelphus

Mock Orange or Syringa.

P. coronarius. The old-fashion mock orange, known to every one because of its early, white, fragrant flowers. The bush is a model of vigor.

P. folius aureus. Blooms sparingly, but is much admired and used because of its golden-yellow foliage, which is used with such good effect to make contrast in mass plantings.

P. grandiflora. A French variety conspicuous because of its large flowers. Blooms later than the above.

P. Lemotnei erectus. A slender, erect growing type, with creamy white flowers that almost cover the bush.



Prunus Pissardi—Purple-leaved Plum (See page 22.)



Rhus Cotinus—Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree.

Prunus

P. pissardi. (Purple Leaf Plum). A small tree or shrub that holds its dark, rich purple foliage throughout the summer. Valuable for screening undesirable outlooks.

Pyrus or Cydonia

Pyrus Japonica (Japan Quince). The most beautiful of early blooming shrubs, and as a mass of scarlet or crimson, tinged in the exquisite green of its glossy foliage, it has no rival.

Rhamnus

R. catharticus (Buckthorn). A hardy shrub for poor soils, exposed and neglected places. Also desirable for a rough hedge.

Rhodotypus

R. kerrioides (White Kerria). A very ornamental shrub with handsome pleated leaves and large white flowers late in May, succeeded by small fruit. Desirable.

Rhus - Sumac

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe). Better known as Smoke Tree. When loaded with its great gauzy spikes no shrub is more beautiful, and even when ripe are very attractive.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). One of the best of the Sumacs to produce natural effects.

R. laciniata. A cut-leaf form of the above that looks like a fern, tropical in appearance and showy.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). A large shrub or tree much used in landscape background work. Brilliant red foliage in the fall.

Rosa Rugosa

A Japanese form with large, thick, glossy leaves and large, single red flowers; very striking as a shrub and especially desirable for massing.

Spirea

We know of no family of shrubs that are quite so popular. They bloom from earliest to latest and our stock is large and complete.

S. Anthony Waterer. A small dwarf variety 1½ feet, covered with flat heads of pink flowers. Used for edging and in front of shrubbery.

S. acrifolia. A low dense bush with small leaves. The bush is covered with greenish-white flowers in mid-summer, which gives the whole mass a variegated appearance.

S. callosa alba. A low dwarf species that is covered with white flowers all summer. Valuable for edging; similar to Anthony Waterer, except flowers are white.

S. callosa rosea. Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms. Grows freely and blooms most of the summer. Resembles the dwarf variety *S. Anthony Waterer* very much.

S. Billardi rosea. Erect branches crowned with narrow dense spikes of rose-colored flowers.

S. prunifolia. Flowers white and very double. Foliage turns bronze in autumn.

S. Thunbergii. An extra early flowering type of graceful form. Leaves light green, drooping in habit; flowers white, rather dwarf, but desirable.

S. Reevesii. A charming variety with graceful branches and rather long cut-leaf foliage; blossoms in white clusters over the whole plant.

S. Van Houttei. We venture that no other shrub offered is more popular and more planted than this. Graceful in form, leaf and flower. Healthy, clean, and a mass of white when in bloom. The best Spirea, always desirable.

Symphoricarpos

S. racemosus (Snowberry). This shrub has small, pinkish flowers in July, followed by white berries which remain on well into the winter.

S. vulgaris (Coralberry or Buck Bush). A very hard, tough shrub that can be established where others fail. Its wealth of coral-like red berries are quite showy during winter. This and the Snowberry go well together.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Stephanandra

S. flexuosa. A thick shrub with small, slender, rather drooping branches; light green, fern-like leaves which turn a bronze in the fall. Small, inconspicuous blooms during summer. A pretty shrub that is not used enough.

Syringa - The Lilacs

No shrubs are better known or more deservedly popular than the lilac. Besides the old-fashioned kinds we are offering budded varieties that are in many ways superior to the above; all of the named sorts are double.

Lilac (Persian). Small foliage and bright purple flowers.

Lilac (Purple). The well known old-fashioned variety with purple fragrant flowers in May.

Lilac (White). Same as the above but with white blossoms.

Lilac, C. Perier. Cream white, superb. 50c.

Lilac, Chas. Joly. Very dark reddish purple; striking. 50c.

Lilac, E. Lemoinei. Rosy lilac; large globular form. 50c.

Lilac, Leon Simon. Purple; a free bloomer.

Lilac, Pres. Grevy. Beautiful and distinct blue; large, one of the best. 50c.

We are so confident that these will please that we offer one each of the five named sorts as above for \$2.00.

Tamarix

Shrubs of strong but slender, delicate growth similar to the asparagus. The pink flowers, filmy foliage and gracefulness make them one of the most desirable shrubs for a background or inter-planting. Will grow in poor, dry soil where other shrubs fail.



Syringa—Lilac.

A. aestivalis. This species has bluish-gray foliage, carmine pink flowers, and blooms late in the summer.

T. Africana. This is the most vigorous of any. Sea green foliage and pink flowers; blooms early.

Viburnum - The Snowballs

In this group are some of the most conspicuous shrubs for blossom, berries and autumnal foliage we have. They are all hardy, vigorous and healthy. For individual specimens or shrubbery borders they are desirable. Most of them will grow in a partial shade but do better in the sun.

V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A large, vigorous shrub with soft, heavy, lantana-like leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red berries which turn black as they ripen.

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry). Strong, rather spreading habit with single white flowers borne in flat clusters. The very showy red fruit which follows and the beautiful coloring in the fall all go to make it one of the best.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). This species is one of the most satisfactory shrubs grown. Its pure white double blossoms with a setting of dark pleated leaves and perfect form make it one of the best. Fine for an individual specimen or equally as good for grouping.

V. sterilis. (Old Fashioned Snowball). This old-fashioned variety is well known to every lover of plants. Its balls of pure white, literally cover the bush when in bloom.

V. tomentosum. The single form of the Japanese Snowball; equally as desirable.

"Our order for trees and berry plants arrived promptly and we are quite pleased with same. We sincerely thank you for your generous addition to our order and remain."
—MR. & MRS. LEO COCHRAN, Anchorage, Ky.



Viburnum opulus sterilis—Common Snowball.

Evergreens

Evergreens are a symbol of the never-dying, and in the desolation of winter hold aloft the promise of continuous life when its icy grasp is loosened. In the main they are mountaineers, asking for pure air, rocky or meager soil, but have great power to adapt themselves to almost any soil or exposure. Their place is in front on large lawns to make vistas therethrough, on the sides on modest grounds, and in the rear of low cottages for striking contrasts. They are invaluable to keep out prying eyes, to hide ugly outlooks, to give variety and to break the winds. They are as easy to grow as any tree whatever, but remember to puddle the roots, and to work the earth nicely among those of hair-like character. In planting Holly, Mahonia and those with broad leaves, be sure to clip or strip them off.

The Arborvitae - Thuya

American Arborvitae (*T. occidentalis*). A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal; foliage soft and light green. One of the most rapid growers, may be used as a hedge by trimming and kept compact as wanted. Excellent to include in varieties for foundation plantings.

Arborvitae, Siberian (*T. Wareana*). Of lower and more compact growth than the American; dark, rich green foliage; not so rapid in growth as some, and therefore desirable where a rather dwarf kind is wanted.

Arborvitae, Golden (*T. occidentalis aurea*). A golden leaf variety that gives contrast.

Arborvitae, Hovey's (*T. Hoveyii*). An excellent, compact, pyramidal variety with light green foliage. Rather dwarf and much used for formal plantings.

Arborvitae, Pyramidal (*T. occidentalis pyramidalis*). A close, compact type that growing erect and pyramidal is much used for planting in boxes, vases or in borders. Holds its dark green color well during winter.

The Firs - Abies

Cephalonian Fir (*A. cephalonica*). Rigid, dark, shiny green foliage, low and spreading. Most desirable to plant in front of other evergreens.

Nordman's Fir (*A. Nordmanniana*). Thick, dense tree of fine form; needles broad and dark green and lustrous. Silvery underneath.

Silver Fir (*A. concolor*). A tall, graceful tree with bluish foliage and silvery beneath. One of the rarest and finest evergreens grown.

Holly - Ilex

American Holly (*Ilex opaca*). A fine broad-leaf evergreen tree much used for Christmas decorations because of its beautiful glossy leaves and red berries.

Juniper and Cedar - Juniperus

Irish Juniper (*J. Hibernica*). A slender columnar form with glaucous green foliage, valuable for formal work and to contrast habit and color.

Red Cedar (*J. Virginica*). This variety really belongs to the Juniper family. Its upright habit, pleasing blue delicate foliage makes it one of the best. Not half appreciated because it may be found growing wild everywhere.



Thuja occidentalis—American Arborvitae.

The Spruces - Picea

Koster's Spruce, Blue Spruce (*P. pungens glauca*). The bright, rich blue color of this variety has attracted more attention than any other evergreen. Its excellent form and the contrast it produces makes it desirable.

Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa*). This familiar Spruce is more generally used than any other. Its rapid growth, dark green foliage, fine form and ease of transplanting all go to make it popular. For screening, hedges and to hide objectionable outlooks it is unsurpassed. We have about 15,000 in sizes from 2 to 6 feet.

White Spruce (*P. alba*). A native tree that much resembles the Norway Spruce, except that it is a lighter green.

The Pines - Pinus

Austrian Pine (*P. Austriaca*). A tall, massive, spreading tree, plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. Useful for grouping or as a specimen.

Mugho Pine (*P. Mughus*). A low, round, dwarf, compact form much used for massing along borders, individual specimens or rockeries.

Scotch Pine (*P. sylvestris*). A strong, stiff growing variety with short green needles; more compact than Austrian Pine.

White Pine (*P. strobus*). One of the grandest of the pines. Large, spreading, of open form.

"Enclosed you will find check for payment of trees and Roses. Thanks for such fine ones and very kind prompt filling of order. Am delighted with same."—MRS. T. C. ROBINSON, Winchester, Ky.

"Find enclosed check for \$..... Again thanking you for your kind and prompt attention and hoping in the near future to have as happy and pleasant dealings with you. Thanks."—W. PRUETT GRAHAM, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Hedge of *Berberis Thunbergii*.

Hedge Plants

There is no other line of improvement that can be put upon the property that will increase its value, beautify its appearance, and be of such pleasure as a living fence or hedge. There are many things that may be used, but the following are most desirable.

Berberis Thunbergii

This Japanese shrub is being used more and more as a hedge. Not as quick in growth as *C. Privet*, but absolutely hardy. Its small, glossy leaves are out early in spring, succeeded by yellow flowers. The foliage turns a bright red in the fall, and this is followed by red berries. It is a graceful, drooping shrub, making an elegant variety for hiding foundation walls or planting in the corners by steps, etc., also does well in shady places. Our heavier bushy plants will make immediate effect when planted.

	1	10	100	1,000
12 to 15 inches ..	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$ 6.00	\$50.00
15 to 18 inches ..	.20	1.50	10.00	80.00
18 to 24 inches ..	.25	2.00	15.00	125.00
2 to 2½ feet	30	2.50	20.00	150.00

California Privet

The semi-evergreen hedge with thick, glossy leaves which is admired the country over for its rapid growth and formal effect. It transplants easily, grows quickly, making a hedge the first year, and succeeds in almost any soil. The plants should be set about 1 foot apart and cut to 3 or 4 inches above the ground after planting to make the hedge bushy at the bottom. We have about 100,000 fine plants.

	100	1,000
1 year, 18-24 inches	\$3.00	\$20.00
2 year, 2-3 feet	4.00	30.00
2 year, 3-4 feet	6.00	50.00
500 at 1,000 rates.		

Besides the above many other shrubs like *Arborvitae*, *Barberry*, purple and vulgaris, *Althea*, *Hydrangea*, *Spireas*, *Pyrus Japonica*, *Snowballs*, may be used.

Nut Trees

Nut trees are a looming possibility, the joy of children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant kindly in large sizes, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Of these we offer fine stocks.

Almond (Hardshell). This popular nut from the south is well known to everyone. The hardshell variety, though not as sweet, bears abundantly when its early blossoms are not killed by the frost. Resembles a peach in form and foliage.

Chestnuts (American). So well known as to need no comment, further than that in either form, fruit, flower or foliage—it is unsurpassed.

Hazelnut. Too well known to need comment. The plants offered are from the best English nuts.

Pecan. A noble native tree that yields a nut only second to English walnut in popularity.

Walnut (White). This, to our mind, is the best nut that grows. It transplants well in large size and yields most abundantly.

Walnut (English). This does not bear kindly on the rich soils of Central Kentucky, but we fancy it would thrive in many less fertile sections. The tree is a model of vigor.

Walnut (Japan). The nuts are borne in strings, not so large as the native, but the tree is like a proud palm in its beauty, and bears early and profusely.



California Privet.



Clothilde Soupert Roses.

Roses

There is probably no flower more popular and better known than the rose. Never before was there ever such a wealth of roses for the amateur to choose from as now. They are being bred for the beauty of the plant form, as well as for the beauty of the flower. They are also bred for health, hardiness, freedom and continuity of bloom. As a result there are some wonderfully beautiful productions, both as to form and color, the latter ranging from pure white through all the shades of pink, red and yellow.

Require deep, rich soil and open sun, as none thrive in the shade. The bush roses we offer are all supposed to be hardy, but are much benefitted by a protection of straw or leaves or earth thrown up around them in winter. As soon as danger of freezing is over this should be removed and all dead or injured growth taken off. If they are cut to 6 or 8 inches of the ground the blossoms will be larger and finer. It is an inexpensive and safe precaution.

The climbing varieties are all hardy. They do not require as rich soil. When planted along fences or to cover trellises they are the admiration of all when covered with their wealth of beautiful flowers. Climbing roses furnish delightful shade for porches.

Climbers

American Pillar. Flowers large and single; range from 2 to 3 inches. Brilliant carmine-rose with cream variations and yellow stamens at center; produced in immense clusters, being very showy and attractive. Unquestionably one of the finest single climbing Roses known. Strong, rapid growth, healthy foliage and a wealth of flowers.

Climbing American Beauty. This is a seedling of the well known American Beauty, which it resembles in size and color of blossoms and in addition has the climbing habit. We have not grown it extensively, but everywhere it is fast becoming popular.

Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson flowers produced in large clusters. We like Dorothy Perkins better.

Dorothy Perkins. A most beautiful deep pink. Flowers are borne in large clusters and are fragrant. The climbing rose for the masses. We grow them by the thousands, more than all the other climbers combined.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Out of our many test kinds this stood out prominently. Its soft-pink, fragrant flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, and for cutting is equal any rose grown.

Excelsior or Red Dorothy. A new climbing rose that truly may be called a "brilliant Crimson Rambler." Foliage glossy and healthy. Superior to Crimson Rambler.



Dorothy Perkins.

ROSES—Continued.

Everbloomers or Monthly**WHITE ROSES.**

Clothilde Sonpert. A strong dwarf grower that is unsurpassed for bedding. White, shading to a deep pink at the center; fragrant.

Druschki, Snow Queen. Vigorous grower, producing large, pure white blossoms. Considered by many as the best white rose in existence.

Sir Thomas Lipton. The best pure white Rugosa rose. Strong and vigorous. Flowers perfectly double and snow white. Absolutely hardy everywhere.

White Cochet. A most beautiful rose in bud, and equally so when expanded. Pure white at center, with the outer petals tinged with pink. We consider it the best.

RED OR CRIMSON

Baby Rambler. A Crimson Rambler in dwarf bush form with the same clear, brilliant, ruby red color. Hardy and healthy; attains a height of 20 to 24 inches and blooms until frost.

General Jacqueminot. A most popular, rich, red rose, known and wanted by everyone.

PINK ROSES

Conrad Meyer. Another rose with the hardy Rugosa blood in it. Color deep pink, healthy, vigorous, and considered one of the best. Awarded many first medals at rose societies in both countries.

Hermosa. An everblooming, hardy, beautiful rose. Popular for many years. Deep pink.

Paul Neyron. One of the largest roses grown. Color a clear rose pink and by some called the pink American Beauty, which it resembles much in form and color. Has few thorns.

Pink Cochet. We consider it one of the best pink roses. Beautiful at all times and a free bloomer. It won't disappoint.

Mrs. Cant. The clear, bright red, pointed buds, when opened are extra full, changing to rare pink. A profuse bloomer and excellent for cutting.



White Cochet Rose.

YELLOW ROSES

Blumenschmidt. Pure citron yellow, outer petals edged rose. A sport of Kruger. Very pretty in form and foliage.

Kruger. A vigorous grower and constant bloomer for outdoors. Large blooms of deep coppery yellow tinged pink; always beautiful.

Star of Lyons (Etoile de Lyon). Golden yellow and a free bloomer. The best yellow bush rose to date. Hardy.

Sunburst. A new yellow rose that created a sensation in yellow roses. Color, golden-orange, with outer edge a little lighter. Blossoms large and conspicuous.

"The trees and roots came in the best condition last week and have been planted, the rest being heeled in. You surely allow no grass to grow under your feet. Thanks for such promptness. With kindest regard."
—J. W. CRENSHAW, Frankfort, Ky.



The Rose Garden Makes a Rich Display.



Hall's Honeysuckle.

Climbing Vines

Are the glory of porch and portico as of wall and every unsightly place. Of these we have fine stocks, and it may be said that in planting cut away the top, plant in a hole of chip earth and let them ramble in plentitude. 25c each, \$2.00 for 10, except where noted.

Ampelopsis

A. Engelmanni. Similar to Virginia Creeper except that it clings to any wall; is more showy in autumn.

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Valuable for covering old fences, etc. Leaves red in fall.

A. veitchii (Boston Ivy). The beautiful self-clinging vine that is used to cover walls of stone or brick.

Clematis Hybrids

These popular vines are known and planted everywhere for the profusion of beautiful, large flowers they produce. Not as hardy or healthy as *C. paniculata*, but when once established are worthy of all the extra care in getting them started.

C. Jackmanii—Large, purple.

C. Andre—Large red.

C. Henryii—Large white.

We import our stock of these. 50c each, 3 for \$1.00.

C. paniculata. The small, white, sweet-scented varieties that are beautiful both in foliage and blossom.

Honeysuckle

Hall's. Evergreen and everblooming; well known for its vigor and hardness.

Trumpet Vine - Bignonia

A robust, woody vine, twining tightly, with numerous tendrils along its stems. Leaves are dark green. Very desirable for covering summer houses, arbors, trees or rustic bridges.

B. radicans. The most familiar variety, with its scarlet flowers. Native.

B. grandiflora. Earlier and larger than *B. radicans*, the flowers are a beautiful orange red.

Wistaria

Rampant, non-clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of the rarest exotic. We have both white and purple.



Ampelopsis Veitchii—Boston Ivy.



Wistaria.

Hardy Perennials

Paeonies

No other perennial compares favorably with the paeony. It is so distinct, possessing many good qualities, that it is the standard of perfection. Ease of culture, hardiness, freedom from disease are qualities sought after and found in this grand old-fashioned flower. Like the oak, it seems to improve each succeeding year in size and beauty. The newer and improved varieties rival the rose in delicacy of color, fragrance and general beauty. No other large showy flower equals it singly, as a bouquet or for general decorative work. It thrives best in a deep, rich, sunny exposure, though does well in partial shade. A covering of leaves or manure each fall add to its thiftiness. It may be used in the open border, along drives and walks, intermingled with shrubbery or other perennials, or in the background along the fence.

We have spent much money and energy to collect the best and offer with confidence the following varieties in strong divided roots:

Delachii. A dark rich red; late.

Duke Cayes. Deep rose, fine in the bud.

Faust. Pale soft pink with lighter center.

Fragrans. Clear rose pink, early and free.

Festiva Maxima. White, without an equal at ten times its price.

Price of Paeonies: 25c each; 10 for \$2.00; \$15.00 for 100.

Phlox

As now grown are a vast improvement on these formerly produced. Their brilliant colors, long and late blooming, hardihood and ease of culture make them very popular. There are some 200 or 300 named kinds, all claimed to be the best. We have spent much in time and money to get the "cream," and we confidently offer these as the best out of the long list of the most desirable that we have tested.



Clump of Festiva Maxima Paeonies.

They may be used along the border of the flower bed or along the back fence and will then furnish flowers for years.

Landseer. Red, good bloomer, brilliant.

Lassburg. Late white, large trusses.

Lingard. Early white, absolutely the best.

Pantheon. Pink, soft and effective.

Wallace. White with violet center; very healthy.

We leave off the prefixes of lords and ladies, as life is short, but challenge the world for a better collection.

20c each; one each of above collection (5) for 75c; 10 for \$1.50; \$10.00 for 100.

Golden Glow

A hardy flowering perennial, blooming from June to September. Its mass of pure yellow blossoms, like small chysanthemums, are both showy and beautiful.

20c each; 5 for 75c; 10 for \$1.50.

Hibiscus - Mallows

H. moscheutos. This large-flowered perennial *Althea* dies to the ground each winter, but comes back each spring with robust, healthy growth that reaches 4 or 5 feet. The blossoms are 5 or 6 inches across. Does well in moist places. Desirable for quick screen. Blooms in August. White and pink.

Hollyhocks

Among imported flower roots, planted in 1913, was a chance Hollyhock that proved a find indeed; very vigorous, low stout grower, stems scant six feet, but densely side branched from the ground up, insuring a long period of bloom. Flowers on main stem the very largest, color a deep rose and as double and fully quilled as any paeony or dahlia. The twenty or more plants that bloomed for us this year were all true to parent type and greatly admired by all who saw them. Both last year and this a second crop of flower stems pushed, blooming in September, which, however, may not be in dry seasons. A limited stock. 15c each; 10 for \$1.00.



Phlox—Lingard.

Hardy Grasses

There are few perennials that are so much neglected as the hardy grasses. Because they do not produce highly colored flowers they are often overlooked. However, their ease of cultivation, freedom from disease, and general neatness should encourage their extensive use. As an individual specimen some of them are as graceful as the weeping willow. Desirable for beds and borders, to screen unsightly places, and especially appropriate in the cemetery. All of them have filmy spikes or plumes in the fall that may be cut for decoration like the Golden Rod.

Arundo donax. Giant reed. This variety grows to a height of 12 to 15 feet, and is especially desirable for background, the central feature of a bed planted with grasses, or to screen undesirable outlooks. Its long drooping bright narrow green leaves resemble a healthy stalk of corn though more artistic.

Eulalia gracillima. A beautiful fine leaf, graceful sort that for individual or mass planting is unexcelled. 3 to 4 feet.

Eulalia zebrina. Similar to gracillima except that the leaves are larger and cross striped, alternating white and green. Very pretty.

Sunflowers

The hardy perennial sunflower is one of the most showy flowers in our nursery. Their yellow flowers are always conspicuous and quite desirable for decorating. One of the oldest and best known perennials. Adding just the right touch of brightness to any garden.

Miss Mellish. Single. About 2 inches across; free flowering.

Multiflorus. Very double. Borne on stiff stems, showy and desirable; 2 ½ inches.



Hollyhocks.



German Iris.

Iris

There is a peculiar charm about the Iris that appeals irresistibly to those whose taste for the refined and delicately beautiful leads them to seek a closer acquaintance with it. Its iridescent coloring, fragile, orchid-like formation is often unnoticed by the careless observer. But those who only know the Iris as "flags" have never really examined "the rainbow flower," "messengers from the Queen of Heaven to mortals on earth." We want you to plant some of them, especially the Japanese variety, and see that one investment means years of beauty. Cultivation is simple. They do not need to be replanted each year, and will last indefinitely when once established.

German Iris. These are the old-fashioned flags. We have them in shades of yellow, white and purple.

Japanese Iris. This type blooms later than the German. The spikes should be cut before opening so as not to bruise the beautiful fragile petals.

Gekka-no-nami. A tall early white that is unsurpassed.

Uchiu. Light gray, striped and splashed violet blue.

Kuma Fungin. Royal purple.

Victor. White overlaid with blue.

Buddleia - Butterfly Bush

No shrub of recent introduction has attracted more attention than this. During mild winters it is hardy, though often it is killed almost to the ground. It always comes back with its gray-green narrow leaf foliage to a height of 4 or 5 feet. The long, pointed spikes which are borne in profusion throughout the summer resemble the Lilac very closely, both in form and flowers. It is very fragrant. A few spikes will give a delicate heliotrope-like odor to a whole room. It attracts butterflies, hence its name.

B. variabilis. This variety is a light blue.

B. veitchii. Darker blue than the above.

30c each; 2 for 50c, as long as they last.

Yucca Filamentosa

Adam's Needle. A stately evergreen thread-leaved plant producing a spike of creamy white flowers, borne on a tall stem. The individual flowers resemble the tube rose. Desirable to plant about a grave or wherever it may raise its majestic head in full array.

Second Crop Potatoes

We have grown these for many years and they are better than any seed whatever. No grower in Central Kentucky would use old seed or that from Maine, Michigan or New York, if he could get second crop.

We are growing about fifteen acres for seed and hope to have a good offering in season. We only want current prices and will be glad to quote in spring.

Sprayers

Fifteen years ago sprayers were novelties, but each season the farmer, stockman, gardener and fruit-grower is realizing more and more their necessity. Wherever flowers or fruit are grown or where mites or disease lurk, they are being used as everyday tools. We have therefore added to our offerings a line of sprayers known the country over as the best, believing by so doing we will benefit our customers, rather than the small compensation we will receive from their sale. If interested, write us for prices, descriptions, etc.



Buddleia—Butterfly Bush.

"The trees came Saturday and I certainly thank you so much for your promptness in sending them. They are fine and I am so pleased and delighted."—MRS. HERBERT McGOODWIN, Danville, Ky.

"Accept our thanks for your draft of \$..... We believe we have stated to you before that you are the most prompt paying of any people in the wholesale business. We certainly appreciate your business, and hope a continuance of the same."—J. B. MOREY, Danville, N. Y.

What to Plant

In response to numerous inquiries as to what to plant for certain purposes and places, we have prepared the following suggestions. It must be kept in mind, however, that climate, soil and moisture often render some varieties unsuitable for places suggested. It is given to assist in making selections as to what are generally used in such places.

AVENUE TREES

Ash	Norway Maple
Elm	Silver Maple (for quick effect).
European Linden	Pin Oak
Sweet Gum	Lombardy Poplar
Maiden Hair	

FLOWERING TREES

Catalpa Speciosa	Tulip Poplar
Dogwood	Red Bud
Horse Chestnut	Crab Apples
Kentucky Coffee	Varnish Tree
Linden	

ODD OR MORE CONSPICUOUS TREES

Purple Beech	Schwedlerii Maple
Cut Leaf Birch	Weeping Mulberry
White Birch	Red Buds
Varnish Tree	Weeping Willow
Maiden Hair	Catalpa Bungei

TREES THAT COLOR IN THE FALL

Dogwood	Oaks
Sweet Gum	Tulip Poplar
Sugar Maple	Varnish Tree

SHRUBS FOR SHADE OR PARTIAL SHADE

Mahonia	Weigelas
St. John's Wort	Barberry
Snowberry	Deutzia gracilis
Coral Berry	Deutzia Lemoinei
Hazelnut	Forsythia
Privets	Snowballs

SHRUBS FOR WINTER EFFECT

Barberries	Euonymus
Snowberry	Dogwood
Coral Berry	Kerria Japonica
High Bush Cranberry	Kerria Japonica flore pleno.
(V. opulus).	
Rosa Rugosa	

Fall 1916 Price List Spring 1917

NOTICE—This price list annuls all previous issues. 5, 50, and 500 at 10, 100 and 1,000 rates. (IF CASH ACCOMPANIES ORDER THERE ARE NO PACKING CHARGES, OTHERWISE THE COST OF TIME AND MATERIAL WILL BE ADDED).

Orders Will Not be Sent by Parcels Post Unless Money or Open Check to Pay for Postage Accompanies

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

	1	10	100	1000
Apple—Extra trees, 5-6 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$100.00
Medium, 4-5 ft.....	.20	1.50	10.00	80.00
Cherry—Extra trees, 2-year .....	.35	3.00	25.00	.....
Medium, 2-year .....	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Nut Trees—Best sizes .....	.40	3.35	30.00	.....
Peaches—Extra, except J. H. Hale, 5c each extra.....	.20	1.50	10.00	90.00
Medium, best for large orchard planting.....	.15	1.00	8.00	70.00
Pears—Extra .....	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Medium .....	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Plums—Extra .....	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Quince .....	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Persimmons, 3-4 ft. ....	.35	3.00	.....	.....

SMALL FRUITS, ASPARAGUS, ETC.

Asparagus—1 year Palmetto .....	....	\$ 1.00	\$ 8.00
Blackberries—25 in bunch .....	....	2.00	15.00
Currants—2-year, No. 1	\$0.10	\$0.50	4.00
Gooseberries—2-year, No. 1 .....	.10	1.00	8.00
Grapes—2-year, No. 1 .....	.15	1.00	8.00
Horseradish .....	....	.20	1.50
Raspberries—Black, 25 in bunch .....	....	2.00	15.00
Red, 25 in bunch .....	....	1.00	8.00
Rhubarb—Divided crowns .....	.05	.50	3.00
Sage—Holt's, strong plants .....	.05	.50	3.00

SHADE TREES

	1	10	100
Ash—In variety, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.45	4.00	35.00
6-8 ft., 1-1¼ in. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Beech—American, 4-5 ft.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Purple, 4-5 ft. ....	.75	6.00	50.00
Birch—White, 6-7 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Cut-Leaf, 6-7 ft.	1.00	7.50	.....
Catalpa—Bungei (grafted)	1.00	7.50	60.00
Speciosa, 12-14 ft., 2-3 in.	1.00	7.50	60.00
Speciosa, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Cypress—6-7 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Dogwood—2-3 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Elm—American, English, Red, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Gum—10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in. ....	.60	5.00	45.00
8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
6-8 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.45	4.00	35.00
Hackberry—6-8 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Horse Chestnut—6-8 ft. ....	.50	4.00	35.00
Koelreuteria—6-8 ft. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Kentucky Coffee—8-10 ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
Linden—American, 10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in.	1.25	10.00	75.00
American and European, 8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in. ....	.60	5.00	45.00
American and European, 7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.45	4.00	35.00
Larch—12-14 ft., 3-3½ in.	1.50	12.50	100.00
10-12 ft., 2-2½ in.	1.25	10.00	.....
5-6 ft., 1½-1¾ in. ....	.50	4.00	35.00
Maiden Hair—8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Maple—Norway, 12-14 ft., 2½-3 in. (crooked).....	1.50	12.50	100.00
Norway, 10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in.	1.00	7.50	60.00
8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Schwedlerii, 5-6 ft. ....	.75	6.00	50.00
Silver, 3½-4 in.	1.75	15.00	125.00
Silver, 15-18 ft., 3-3½ in., fine specimens	1.50	12.50	100.00
Silver, 12-15 ft., 2½-3 in.	1.25	10.00	90.00
Silver, 12-14 ft., 1¾-2 in. ....	.75	6.00	50.00
Silver, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
Silver, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in. ....	.40	3.50	30.00

Price List, Continued

SHADE TREES

	1	10	100
Maple			
Sugar, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.60	5.50	50.00
Sugar, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Black, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Red, 6-8 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.45	4.00	35.00
Mulberry —Russian, 8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Weeping	1.00	7.50	.....
Oak —Pin, 8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.60	5.00	45.00
Pin, Burr and Red, 7-9 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.50	4.00	35.00
Pin, Burr and Red, 6-8 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.45	4.00	40.00
Poplar —Lombardy, 12-14 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Lombardy, 10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Lombardy, 8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.35	3.00	25.00
Tulip, 15-18 ft., 2½-3 in.	1.50	12.50	100.00
Tulip, 12-15 ft., 1¾-2½ in.	1.00	7.50	60.00
Tulip, 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Tulip, 8-10 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.45	4.00	40.00
Red Bud —5-6 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.40	3.50	30.00
Sycamore —12-14 ft., 1½-1¾ in.	.60	5.00	45.00
10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.50	4.50	40.00
8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in.	.45	4.00	40.00
Willow —6-7 ft., 1¼-1½ in.	.50	4.00	35.00

EVERGREENS

Arborvitae, American —3-4 feet	\$0.60	\$5.00	\$ 45.00
Arborvitae, American —2½-3 feet	.50	4.50	40.00
Arborvitae, American —2-2½ feet	.45	4.00	35.00
Arborvitae, Siberian —18 to 24 inches	.40	3.50	30.00
Arborvitae, Golden, Hoveyii, Pyramidalis —18 to 24 in.	.50	4.50	40.00
Boxwood —15 to 18 inches	.30	2.50	20.00
Cephalonian Fir —18 to 24 inches	.50	4.50	40.00
Nordmann's Fir —4-5 feet	.75	6.50	60.00
Nordmann's Fir —3-4 feet	.60	5.00	45.00
Nordmann's Fir —2-3 feet	.50	4.50	40.00
Silver Fir —3-4 feet	1.50	12.50	100.00
Silver Fir —2-3 feet	1.25	10.00	90.00
Holly —3-4 feet	1.00	7.50	.....
Holly —2-3 feet	.75	6.00	.....
Juniper, Irish —1½-2 feet	.40	3.50	30.00
Juniper, Irish —15-18 inches	.35	3.00	25.00
Red Cedar —2-2½ feet	.50	4.50	40.00
Red Cedar —1½-2 feet	.40	3.50	30.00
Koster's Spruce —1½-2 feet	1.25	10.00	.....
Norway Spruce —5-6 feet	1.00	7.50	70.00
Norway Spruce —4-5 feet	.75	6.00	55.00
Norway Spruce —3-4 feet	.60	5.00	40.00
Norway Spruce —2-3 feet	.40	3.50	30.00
White Spruce —3-4 feet	.75	6.00	.....
White Spruce —2-3 feet	.60	5.00	.....
Pine, Austrian, Scotch and White —3-4 feet	.75	6.00	.....
—2-3 feet	.60	5.00	.....
Pine, Mugthus —18 to 24 inches	.50	4.50	.....

SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, VINES, HEDGES

	1	10	100	1000
Climbing Vines —Except as noted	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	.....
Hardy Grasses	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Hedge Plants —California Privet, 3-4 ft. specimen	.20	1.50	10.00	75.00
California Privet, 3-4 ft. field run	.15	1.00	6.00	50.00
California Privet, 2-3 feet	.10	.50	4.00	30.00
California Privet, 18-24 inches	.05	.40	3.00	20.00
Barberry, Thunbergii —twice transplanted, 15-18 in.	.20	1.50	10.00	80.00
18-24 inches	.25	2.00	15.00	125.00
2-2½ feet	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00
Iris —German and Japanese	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Peony —Large stock	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Phlox	.20	1.50	10.00	.....
Sunflower —Hardy, strong clumps	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Roses —2-year field grown	.25	2.00	15.00	.....
Shrubs —Strong planting sizes, two to four years	.30	2.50	20.00	.....
Yucca filamentosa	.25	2.00	15.00	.....

WE MAKE SPECIAL PRICES ON TREES IN GREATER NUMBER, ALSO LARGER AND SMALLER SIZES

A Few Unsolicited Testimonials

Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen:—I received the Privet in good condition and it is all right for the price. Thanking you.

Respectfully yours,
G. E. FORSTON, Nursery and Landscape Gardener.

Somerset, Ky.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find balance for two umbrella trees. Received the trees in fine condition, have compared them with others sold here by an agent of a Tennessee Nursery; there is no comparison in appearance or size.

Respectfully, E. T. WESLEY.

Flemingsburg, Ky.

Gentlemen:—The trees and plants came to hand in good order, as they always do from your old reliable institution. I thank you very much for the everbearing strawberries—sent free. It was nice of you and I certainly appreciate same.

Yours very sincerely,

T. S. ANDREWS.

Hopkinsville, Ky.

Gentlemen:—Wish to say the fruit trees arrived in fine shape and are fine stock.

W. W. BRADLEY.

Hopkinsville, Ky.

Gentlemen:—I enclose you my check \$. in payment of the 50 Sugar Maple trees at each. These are the best trees I have ever seen for the price. They are nice smooth bark, good roots and much taller than I expected.

Yours very truly,

W. L. TANDY.

Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen:—The California privet I purchased from you about sixty days ago is growing beautifully, beyond my fondest expectations.

BRAINARD LEMON.

Gentlemen:—The stock shipped on our recent order by you arrived at Mc Roberts on the 27th of March in good shape. We are satisfied with same and I appreciate your prompt delivery. Yours very truly,

(Forester for Consolidated Coal Co.)

W. N. FORESTER.

Gentlemen:—The trees arrived in good condition. Accept thanks. They have a very fine root system—could not wish any better.

(Landscape Gardener for Hon. J. N. Camden.)

WM. RABE.

Loretto, Ky.

Gentlemen:—The trees reached us Saturday. I thank you for sending such fine trees, and in such excellent condition. Hope we will not lose any of them. With best wishes to all.

Yours very truly,

MOTHER MARY THOMAS, Loretto Academy.

Bardstown, Ky.

Gentlemen:—We have gotten trees and shrubs from your firm for a number of years and have had remarkable success with all, everything has grown successfully, bearing fruits and flowers with regularity.

F. HEYMAN & SONS,